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VOL. XXIV NO. 89 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

Lucknow Postpones 'Office' Decision

SANATANISTS AT IT AGAIN

Threatened March On Congress Proves Abortive

JAWAHAR ON SCENE

Lalnath Goes Discomfited; Another Rescued By Volunteers

(CONGRESS CAMP), LUCKNOW, April 13.

It appears that Swami Lalnath, leader of the Sanatanists, tried his best to enter the Congress pandal, but failed miserably. The Congress volunteers at every gate successfully kept off all undesirable trespassers.

It is understood that Swami Lalnath having been foiled in his designs wanted to save his face by holding a meeting in the Subjects Committee pandal with a handful of his followers. But here also he failed, for all electric connections to the Subjects Committee pandal had been switched off. Thereupon, he left without causing any disturbance and the Congress proceedings went on uninterrupted even for a second.

Outside the pandal, the flow of humanity continued undisturbed so much so that Swami Lalnath's vain attempts at entrance in any Congress enclosure went unnoticed by the unending streams of visitors to Motinagar.—United Press Special.

JAWAHAR TO SCENE

(CONGRESS CAMP), LUCKNOW, April 13.

A short-lived excitement followed the Lalnath episode in the Subjects Committee pandal. It appears that volunteers at one gate, in an attempt to disperse the crowds struck lathis against the tin enclosures. This produced noise and caused some confusion among the crowds, who had heard of the report of the attack planned by the Sanatanists.

A 'stampede' followed, when two Sanatanists tried to rush in and were caught hold of by volunteers and ejected. One Sanatanist who had gone outside the enclosure was similarly caught and despatched. This man suffered the fury of some excited persons from among the crowd, and received blows.

On being apprised of this incident, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru came out leaving Babu Rajendra Prasad to conduct the proceedings of the Congress session and see things for himself. He was surrounded by an excited crowd, whom he pacified with a short address before returning to the pandal.—United Press Special.

RESCUED BY VOLUNTEERS

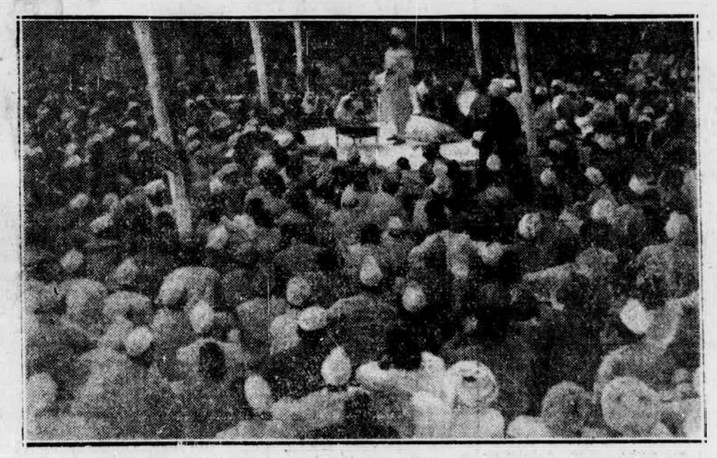
(CONGRESS CAMP), LUCKNOW, April 13.

With reference to the Sanatanist disturbance Dr. N. S. Hardikar interviewed by the "United Press" said:—

"Swami Lalnath and his companions numbering about 50 tried to rush inside the pandal through the ladies' gates. But as these gates were barricaded by corrugated iron sheets, they could not succeed. One of them was injured while trying to smuggle himself inside. In the 'melee' that ensued, another Sanatanist companion of Swami Lalnath also received some blows from the crowd. They were, however, rescued by the Congress volunteers from the fury of the crowd and removed."—United Press Special.

For Congress Pictures See Page 8

Congress Volunteers presented a Guard of Honour to Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal on arrival at the Volunteers' Camp.



Sardar Sardul Singh is seen addressing the Anti-Ministry Conference.

COAL STRIKE IN FRANCE

Miners' Decision To Down Tools If Minimum Wage Is Not Increased

(SPECIAL CABLE). LILLE, April 13.

The French coal industry is threatened with paralysis as a result of the miners of Nord, Department of Pas de Calais unanimously voting that the general strike shall begin on 1st May.

The annual output of the mines concerned is 30 million tons, or three quarters of whole of the French production. 2,25,000 men are involved.

The miners demand a minimum wage of 94d. per shift. The men's wages have been considerably reduced during the last few months. It is understood that the companies are prepared to concede the rise in wages if Government reduce the import quotas of foreign coal.

CAR ACCIDENT ON POONA AGRA ROAD

Bombay Citizen Severely Injured

Mr. Jehangir K. B. Mehta, a prominent citizen of Bombay, was severely injured in a motor accident which occurred on Monday on the Bombay-Poona Road, about 43 miles from Poona.

It appears Mr. Jehangir and his wife Mrs. Hamabai, were going to Mahabaleshwar, and on the way, the car was involved in a serious collision with a trolley-bus. Mr. Jehangir who was seated in the front, sustained fracture of the left knee-cap, and Mrs. Hamabai was bruised. The car was badly damaged, but the occupants fortunately were saved from more serious injuries. Mr. Jehangir was brought back to Bombay by an evening train from Poona and is confined to bed at his residence. Enquiries last (Monday) night showed that he was progressing well.

Melrose For Karachi

KARACHI, April 13.

According to the latest advice from Basra airman Melrose who left Lympne on April 9 on solo flight to Australia left Basra for Linga at 6 a.m. G.M.T. "en route" to Karachi.

The airman will probably spend the night at Jask or Gwadur, reaching here to-morrow morning.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

'MAC" FOR NURSING HOME

LONDON, April 13.

It is learned that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who, as Lord President of the Councils was recently busy making arrangements for coronation in May next year, will enter the nursing home to-morrow for a minor operation.—Reuter.

Working Committee Carries Day In Open Session

Socialist Attempt To Force Issue Proves Futile

Congress Observes Two-Minute Silence In Memory Of Martyrs Of Freedom

LUCKNOW (Congress Camp), April 13.

The Open Session of the Congress was resumed at 5-45 p.m., when the President and prominent Congress leaders arrived in a procession headed by Congress bands playing national tunes.

Pandit Jawaharlal received a rousing ovation as he proceeded to the rostrum. He reminded the assembly of what had happened at Amritsar just at this time on the 13th of April, 17 years ago.

"Before we start proceedings here to-day" said Panditji, "we should stand in silence for two minutes, in honour of the innocent martyrs who followed them during the last 17 years as well as those who are rotting in jails even to-day. The greatest sin of this country is to live for her freedom

After his speech, the whole assembly stood in solemn silence as a mark of honour to the martyrs in the National cause.—United Press Special.

Proceedings In Detail

LUCKNOW.

(Congress Camp), April 13.

The Congress session was resumed to-day at 5-30 p.m. being half an hour earlier than yesterday. Attendance was as large as yesterday, as visitors took advantage of the reduction in ticket fee. Another reason for good attendance was the decision of the Working Committee to give preference to the resolution on the Government of India Act and discuss it to-day in order to help members of the Assembly to debate the matter and return to Delhi, from where urgent whips have been notified to them.

Proceedings began with two minutes' silence observed by all standing in celebration of Jallianwalla Bagh day. Gandhiji did not attend, as it was his Silence Day.

After silence was observed, the President put from the Chair a resolution regarding the suppression of civil liberties. He said it was quite appropriate that on the Jallianwalla Baug Day, they should begin with a resolution of this kind.

The resolution relating to civil liberties was passed.

SUPPORT TO ABYSSINIA.

Thereafter the President moved the resolution regarding the opening of the Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C. He emphasised that whereas the battle for freedom must be fought without outside help, they must establish contacts with foreign countries to educate themselves about world affairs and educate foreign countries about Indian affairs.

The resolution regarding Romain Rolland's invitation to the world Peace conference was taken up. Pt. Jawaharlal explained that the resolution expressed sympathy with the objects of the Conference and was ambiguous about India's participation in it. He wished someone would go from India, but could not be sure. The resolution was passed.

Pt. Jawaharlal next moved the resolution relating to war danger. He said that its importance should not be minimised by the fact that it was moved from the chair.

The original idea was that Moulana Abul Kalam should move it but pressure of time made him put it from the chair. The resolution was adopted.

The next resolution was about sympathy towards Abyssinia. He explained how gas was used in Abyssinia. The element of bravery associated with war in days of old was not there. Modern warfare was the most barbarous. He did not know what would be the end of the war, but he thought it impossible that Italy should retain hold on Abyssinia.

The Resolution was passed.

"SANATANIST MARCH?"

At this stage, there was some demonstration outside, and referring to it, the President said that he had received a warning before-hand that some people wished to create trouble. He asked Congressmen to keep quiet and ignore the matter. He added that some Sanatanists had told him that they would march on Lucknow Congress as Fascists had marched and conquered Rome. (Laughter). He said that those who were reactionaries were getting restless, and those who wished that the country's progress should be stopped, financed from behind such disturbances. In India also, such features might have to be faced, but they should remain undisturbed.

DEBATE ON CONSTITUTION.

All resolutions from the Chair having been adopted, Babu Rajendra Prasad moved the Working Committee's resolution as approved by the Subjects Committee on the Government of India Act. Most of the speakers repeated the arguments used in the Subjects Committee.

Pt. Jawaharlal took his seat on the rostrum so as to be able to watch and control the debate.

As soon as Babu Rajendra Prasad finished reading the resolution, a delegate asked whether non-Congressmen who signed the election pledge could be put up as Congress candidates

Rajen Babu replied that he could not think that any person who accepted the creed of Purna Swaraj would hesitate to pay four annas and become a member. However, there was the additional safeguard that candidates, if elected would pledge themselves to obey the Congress mandate. He explained the object of the resolution and reserved further remarks to a later stage.

PRAKASAM'S CASE FOR OFFICES.

Pt. Jawaharlal said that there were four amendments to the resolution. He wished a full dress debate on the subject, but they must conclude the debate to-day.

(Continued on Page 11.)

SOCIALIST DEFEAT

LUCKNOW: April 13.

The amendment of Mr. Sampurnanand for creating deadlock was defeated by 487 votes to 255.

All other amendments, including the one relating to the Communal Award were defeated without division.

Babu Rajendra Prasad's main resolution postponing the question of Office Acceptance was accepted by a large majority without division.—A. P.

BASELESS RUMOURS

Talks Of Military Sanctions To End Italo-Ethiopian War

LONDON, April 13.

Astonishment and incredulity have been aroused by the rumours that the British Government is satisfied that economic sanctions are ineffective to bring the Italo-Ethiopian war to an end and that other important League States are prepared to support British if she decides to employ military sanctions.

It is declared in well-informed circles in London that the rumours are baseless and that British policy is unchanged.—Reuter.

ONLY COMMITTEE OF EIGHTEEN CAN DO IT

PARIS, April 13.

It is pointed out at Quai d'Orsay that only the Committee of Eighteen could decide upon League Military Sanctions against Italy. It is most improbable that Mr. Eden and M. Flandin contemplate military action.—Reuter.

EDEN TO MEET CABINET COLLEAGUES

LONDON, April 13.

Mr. Eden returned to London to-day. He will meet some leading members of the cabinet to-morrow and report on the League's efforts to terminate the Abyssinian war. He will probably receive more detailed instructions as to the course he should pursue at Geneva on Thursday on the question of imposing further Sanctions agaist Italy, should the peace efforts fail.—Reuter.

ALOISI FOR GENEVA

(SPECIAL CABLE). ROME, April 13.

The Italian representative, most likely Baron Aloisi, will leave for Geneva to-morrow to meet Sr. Madariaga to discuss the question of Italo-Ethiopian peace negotiations.

It is understood that Baron Aloisi will not be accompanied by a delegation. His position will be somewhat like that of Herr Von Ribbentrop, the personal representative of Herr Hitler.

'VICTORIOUS ADVANCE' CONTINUES

ROME, April 13.

Marshal Badoglio in a communique says that the victorious advance continues in the various sectors on the Northern Front. One of the columns from Gondar occupied Gorgora Peninsula north of Lake Tsana where it hoisted the Italian flag. The lake is linked up with Gondar by a road constructed simultaneously with the advance. Troops of another column composed of motorised sections and tanks, occupied the Abyssinian Customs Post near Gallabat near the Soudan Frontier to the west of Gondar.

Armed bodies of the enemy fled before the approach of the troops. A detachment of Aosta Lancers came into contact with a superior force of the enemy near Uadara.

(Continued On Page 11 Col. 4

SUBHAS LODGED IN YERAVDA

BOMBAY, April 13.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was removed from the Arthur Road Jail, Bombay, to-day to Yeravda Jail, Poona, where he arrived at 8 p.m.—A. P.

MAHATMA BUYS HIS OWN TICKET

LUCKNOW, April 13.

The President-elect as he entered the pandal was greeted by the vast assembly with shouts of 'Vande Mataram' and 'Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai.' The sight of Mahatmaji appeared to have sent a thrill of joy in the hearts of delegates and visitors and they reacted with most enthusiastic shouts of national slogans all the time that the President-elect walked from the main gate to the gaily decorated dais.

Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, is attending the open session of the Congress merely as a visitor and will not participate in any way in its deliberations. It is gathered that Mahatma Gandhi is not even a four-anna member of the Congress at present and is as such debarred, according to the new constitution, from participating in the deliberations of the Congress.

The Reception Committee however sent a number of complimentary tickets to Gandhiji for use by him as well as other members of his staff. But Gandhiji had sent them back to the Reception Committee and purchased a ticket before coming to attend the open session.—United Press Special.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT

Small-Pox And Plague Show Increase

NEW DELHI, April 12.

During the week ending the 22nd February, 1936, the number of deaths recorded in 149 towns with a population of 30,000 and over, and with an aggregate population of 14,064,876 amounted to 7,539 which yielded an annual rate of 27 per mile of the aggregate population.

Births in an equal number of towns amounted to 9,474 which gave an annual rate of 35 per mile of the aggregate population.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 50 per thousand of their population:—

Titagarh 62, Mandalay 61, Surat and Ahmedabad 58 each, Akola 56, Howrah 52 and Negapatam 50. The high rate of mortality in Titagarh, Surat, Akola and Howrah was due to small-pox; in Mandalay due to plague; in Ahmedabad due to fever and respiratory diseases and in Negapatam due to "All other causes."

In 149 towns there were 90 deaths from cholera, 661 from small-pox and 87 from plague. Of the deaths from cholera, Calcutta recorded 29, Howrah 10, Cuddalore 8, South Suburban 7 and Negapatam 6. Of the deaths from Small-pox, Calcutta recorded 258, Howrah 96, Dacca 57, Bombay 46, Titagarh 35, Surat 30, Akola 11, Patna and Midnapore 10 each, Delhi, Lucknow and Bhadpara 9 each, Lahore 7, Hoogly and Mouimein 6 each and Sholapur 5. Of the deaths from plague, Mandalay recorded 64 and Gorakhpur 10.—United Press.

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ONE Anna Per Word
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a private Secretary. Only capable men with high educational qualifications and experience of commercial and industrial questions need apply to Box No. 2987 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted District Branch Manager throughout India on pay of Rs. 125 including T.A. per month. Apply for terms, Manager, The Everest Tea Co. 40-1 Strand Road, Calcutta. 5926.

Wanted urgently Lady companion to Maharani, (Gujarati knowing) Taxi-meter Repairer, Armature Winder, also Typists, Stenographers, Engineers, Teachers, B.A., B.T., S.T.C. and Under-graduates to consult personally for appointments Secretary Royal Service Agency, 14, Hamam Street, 2nd Floor, Raja Bahadur Mansion, Fort. 5930.

Wanted an 'experienced' B. E. passed District Supervisor for the D.L.B. Panchmahals on a time scale salary of Rs. 100-5|2-250 with benefit of Provident Fund. Starting pay according to the experience and qualification. The applicants should apply to the undersigned with testimonials before 25th of April, 1936. M. H. Mehta, President, District Local Board, Panch Mahals. 2971.

Wanted a young Graduate for social work in Indore. Must be an inhabitant of Indore State. Apply before 1st May stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum remuneration required to Box No. 2984 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted unemployed youngmen, learn manufacturing Transparent waterproof Rain-coats, Hat covers. Apply Box No. 5917 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Gujarati knowing experienced Female L.C.P.S. for Maternity and Female Outdoor Work in Kathiawar State apply with minimum salary expected and copies of testimonials to Box No. 5922 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted B.A., B.T., F.A.J.A.V., S.V., J.V. Mistresses active conversant with up-to-date Educational activities, preferably Arya Samajist. Apply to the Secretary, Arya Kanya Pathshala, New Delhi.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Immediate Results of all Bombay University Examinations telegraphed to people, who will advance Re. 1-4 by money order. State Number, Examination Address. Mutual Agency, 14, Hamam Street Fort. 5904.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy, Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (5866).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan By Fourteen 19-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5824)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted District Agents and organisers on commission, salary or both for the Saraswati Insurance Co., Ltd., which has just closed its first successful year. Apply Narang Bros. & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents Lahore. (5781).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted—Capitalists to erect Sugar Factory in North—Behar. Excellent site on easy terms available on B. & N.W. Rly. in best cane-growing area. Apply Box No. 5912, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Visit beautiful Cashmere, India's Switzerland, see in full glory and splendour. Particulars from Erach Anklesaria, Sitaram Building, Princess Street. 5919

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Public Notices.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD....

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on Tuesday the 21st April 1936 at the Registered Office of the Company situated at 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), to consider and pass the Extra-ordinary resolution, the copy of which is sent to the Members through post

By order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1936.
(2993.)

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1936, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made upto 30th June, 1935.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of the Director, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 14th April 1936 to 28th April, 1936, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
(2994.)

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF 5 1|2 PER CENT. CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1919-20, DATED 1st JULY, 1919.

The 5 1|2 per cent, Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1st July, 1919 for Rs. 2,78,500 is repayable on the 1st July, 1936, from which date all interest on it will cease. Holders of Debentures of this loan should tender their Debentures at the Local Authorities Loan Section, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at least two weeks before the due date of repayment with the following endorsement on the back of each Debenture:—

"Received payment in full of all demand for principal and interest hereon."

.....
Signature of Holder.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
B.A., (Cantab) B.Sc. (Cal),
Off: Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 1st April, 1936
2985.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 929 of 1934
Bai VIJKOREBAI widow .... Plaintiff
Vs.
RAGHUNATH DATTUJI VAIKER ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 7th March 1935 and Orders, dated 28th June, 1935, and 6th January, 1936, the immovable property situate at Haines Road bearing present E Ward No. 4378(2), Street No. 714(c), Cadastral Survey No. 1|1920 of Byculla Division and admeasuring 345 sq. yds. or thereabouts will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Thursday 16th April, 1936 at 3-15 P. M. (S. T.).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MAHIMTURA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 66, Tamarind Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1936.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAJ,
Offg. Commissioner.
2979.

Public Notices.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of the policy No. 146998 on the life of Mr. Bhalchandra Vaman Mulay of Shoiapur a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay 14th April, 1936.
H. E. JONES,
Manager.
5927.

Legal Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF DHARWAR.

In the matter of the petition presented by the Dharwar Bank, Limited, Dharwar for modification of the Scheme sanctioned by the Honourable High Court on 28th July, 1933.

Whereas an application has been made by Mr. L. D. Mutalik-Desai on behalf of the Dharwar Bank, Limited, under Section 153 of the Indian Companies' Act (Act VII of 1915) for modification of the scheme sanctioned by the Honourable High Court of Bombay on 28-7-1933, the District Court has ordered that a Meeting of the Creditors and Share-holders of the said Dharwar Bank be convened for the consideration of the proposed scheme, and Mr. B. S. Sawkar, District Government Pleader, Dharwar has been appointed Chairman of both the meetings.

It is hereby notified that such meeting will take place at the Bank Office, Dharwar, near the District Court Dharwar, as regards the creditors at 3 p.m. on 3rd May, 1936 and as regards the Share-holders at 5 p.m. on the said date viz., 3rd May 1936.

Any of the creditors or Share-holders who wish to vote by proxy should send the proxies so as to reach the Bank office on or before the 1st of May, 1936.

The proposed scheme will be available for inspection on working days from 12 noon to 5 p.m. either in the District Court, Dharwar or in the Bank Office, Dharwar.

Given this 10th day of April, 1936.
Seal of the Distt. Court,
Dharwar.

G. R. DESAI,
Clerk of the Court,
District Court, Dharwar.
2989

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

Gulam Daku

IMPERIAL'S

Vivid chronicle of a man's sufferance of soul on the conviction of mere law of evidence.

Gulam Daku

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GULAM MAHOMED, ROSE, JILLOO, JAMNA, JAMSHEDJI, GHAZNAVI, GULAM RASOOL, SYED AHMED, BABA VYAS and RUSTOM POONAWALLA.

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LABOUR NEWS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

(Continued from Page 3).

to the supremacy of the American Federation of Labour, and stated that it should immediately be dissolved: "The Executive Council, "it is stated, "while freely recognizing the right of officers and members of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labour to entertain and express their own opinions. . . . insists that policies adopted at Conventions of the American Federation of Labour should be respected, observed and carried out. Any other procedure must inevitably lead to internal strife, discord and division within the ranks of organized labour." The Executive has authorised a committee of its members to meet representatives of the organisations which make up the Committee for Industrial Organization.

LABOUR UNITY IN FRANCE

(IFTU) After unity had been realised in the Trade Union branches, national Unions and Trades Councils, a meeting was held in Paris at the end of January, 1936, (thus before the actual Unity Congress, which is to be held in Toulouse from the 2nd to the 5th March) of the united National Council, which is made up of representatives from the united national Unions and Trades Councils. It elected a provisional Executive for the period until the Congress and laid down the date and agenda of the Congress.

As the question of international affiliation—on which it has not as yet been possible to reach agreement—has been left for the Congress to decide, the choice of International is at present the subject of heated discussion in the French Trade Union press.

The attitude of the Communists has suffered a certain amount of change. In the early stage of the negotiations, there was a lot of talk about faithfulness to the Red International of Labour Unions (RILU), which is quite comprehensible from Moscow's point of view, since a letter sent by the RILU to the IFTU on the 17th April, 1935, described the formula of liquidation and dissolution of the RILU as completely unacceptable, and the Communist Internationalists last Congress explicitly recommended Communists to support the RILU.

On the free Trade Union side, G. Buisson has in particular dealt with this question, treating it with great frankness ("Peuple" of the 15th February, 1936). Regarding the prospects of the RILU, he says: "Should we affiliate to the RILU, the International of breakaways and calumnies? I am firmly convinced that there are very few of our free Trade Unionist comrades—I naturally refer to those who are well-informed—who are prepared to take this step. The action, connections and, to say the least, the character of the RILU do not seem likely to offer any prospects for the future, especially as many of us, as a result of certain signs, feel that certain high circles are thinking of the liquidation of the RILU. During the unity negotiations, it was possible without fear of contradiction to say that the affiliation of the CGT to the RILU would give rise in some Unions to numerous resignations, which would have been far from increasing the fighting powers of the French workers."

ILO'S PROTEST

(IFTU) At the seventy-fourth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, the Workers' Group noted with great indignation the scandalous sentences promulgated in Austria against Austrian workers, and in particularly against Holowatyj and Steindl. The Workers' Group protests all the more against these inhuman sentences—Holowatyj having been condemned to ten years' hard labour for allegedly illegal propaganda—because they constitute a breach of the Peace Treaty and the undertakings Austria accepted in becoming a member of the International Labour Office, and because the sentences have been pronounced on Austrian citizens who have proved themselves the most zealous champions of European peace and Austrian independence by their fight against the Nazis and the restoration of the Habsburgs.

By the issue of a special statement to the press, disclosing all the details of this inconceivably heavy sentence, the IFTU Secretariat has acquainted world opinion with the action of the Austrian government, which is as discreditable as it is unreasonable.

The Workers' Group raised its voice no less distinctly against the Wuppertal trial and the Gestapo's cruel treatment of the prisoners concerned.

At the opening session, Jouhaux and Kupers, on behalf of the Workers' Group, lodged a protest against the imprisonment of Solis, the official representative of Chile at the recent American Labour Conference. The Workers' Group, which cannot conceive of there being any connection between this imprisonment and Solis' very objective attitude at the Conference, has sent a telegram to the President of Chile urging his immediate release.

India And Prague Conference On Social Policy

(Continued from Page 3).

with regard to freedom of association, and that they operate as a check to the growth of Indian trade unionism. It has, however, to be conceded that the path of the legislator in this field is one of considerable difficulty as he has to satisfy three parties—the individual, the association and the State. Industrial relationships have not been very happy in India in recent years, and Bombay City, in particular, has witnessed a succession of dour battles between capital and labour which have sapped the strength of both sides. It is, therefore, of special importance to industrial interests in the City of Bombay to ensure harmonious employer-employee relationships, and it is not too much to hope that the study of the subject at the Prague Conference will yield valuable results in this field.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCE

The considerations detailed above make it highly desirable that India should participate in the Second Session of the International Conference on Social Policy to be held at Prague from 1st to 4th October and that the country should be worthily represented at it. India, with its centuries old tradition of peace and good-will, has a definite contribution to make in respect of formulation of social policy in the decades to come. Between now and October, in the first week of which the Conference will be held, there are six months; and this period should be utilised by special workers and labour leaders in the country to get into consultation with each other and decide upon a strong and representative delegation. The lead in this direction should be taken by social workers in presidency cities like Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, etc. Fortunately, there is no dearth of social workers of acknowledged worth and distinction in India, but as everybody's job is nobody's job there is a danger of the subject of participation in the Prague Conference being allowed to lapse. Lack of information, however, cannot be advanced as a plea as detailed information about the Conference is obtainable from the Director, International Labour Office, Indian Branch, New Delhi.

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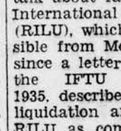

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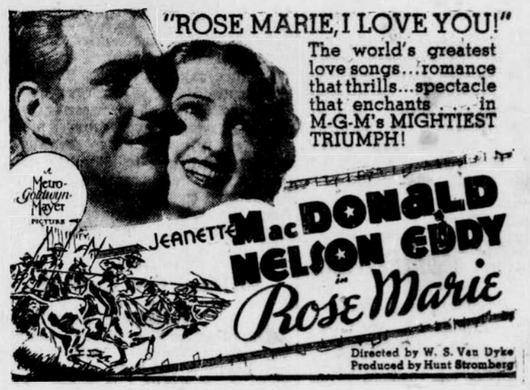
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Fields, Factories And Workshops

Factories Must Provide Creches For Children Of Employees

Their Absence Causes Great Inconvenience To Working Mothers

By DINKAR DESAI

It has been reported in papers that a resolution requesting Government to amend the Indian Factories Act so as to compel all local factory owners employing female labour to provide a creche in every factory forms a part of the agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. This resolution will be moved by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi. She has also given notice of a resolution for obtaining a report from the Medical Relief Committee on the desirability of providing Municipal creche in every ward of the City.

THEY ARE ESSENTIAL

It is now universally conceded that where working mothers are employed in the factory, creches attached to the factory are not only useful but quite essential. In the absence of creches, infants are taken into the factories and can be found lying on sacking, in bobbin boxes and other unsuitable places, exposed to the noise and danger of moving machinery and dust-laden atmosphere. No year passes without a certain number of serious and minor accidents and sometimes even of deaths occurring among such children. It is, however, a matter of gratification that in the cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency creches have been more extensively introduced than in other provinces. Still there is much to be done. But comparing the state of things in the various cities of our Presidency, we find that the City of Bombay lags far behind.

The annual Factory Report of the Presidency of Bombay for 1933 gives us the following statistics regarding creches in the different cities:—

Place	Creche Classification					Average Daily Attendance.			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Total.
Ahmedabad	6	20	32	6	64	292	616	802	79	1,789
Bombay	8	13	1	0	22	165	248	3	0	416
Sholapur	2	4	0	1	7	135	219	0	70	424
Other Centres	1	3	2	5	11	45	62	19	89	214
Total	17	40	35	12	104	637	1,145	824	237	2,843

A SHAME

The very fact that the average daily attendance in Bombay creches as shown in the above table is less than that in Ahmedabad or Sholapur is undoubtedly a slur on the wealthy capitalists of Bombay City. This is more so when we consider the fact that the number of factory workers in Bombay City exceeds the figure of 150,000, whereas the number is nearly 100,000 and 20,000 in Ahmedabad and Sholapur respectively. That this has been recognised even by the Government is clear from the remark made by the Chief Inspector of Factories in the Bombay Presidency, who writes that "Creches have not been established in some of the Bombay mills where one could justifiably expect them". It should not be thought that the establishment of a creche involves heavy expenditure. The remarks of the Royal Commission on Labour in India on this subject are of great significance. The Commission says: "Experience in the textile industry of the Bombay Presidency has shown that the essential requirements of a good creche containing 20 cradles is a room of about 600 square feet with washing and latrine accommodation, supervised by a trained woman and an assistant ayah. This can be run on an initial outlay of Rs. 500 and a recurring monthly expenditure of Rs. 150, an estimate which includes the supply of milk, clean clothes, small medical necessities and salaries. A somewhat less ambitious scheme of a similar size can be carried out at a slightly lower initial cost and at a recurring expenditure of only Rs. 100 a month."

MUST BE COMPULSORY

The number of women employed in factories in Bombay Presidency is nearly 65,000. According to the existing law, the Local Government has power to make rules requiring that in any specified factory, wherein more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed, a suitable room shall be reserved for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women. The Local Government can also prescribe the standards for such rooms and the nature of the supervision to be exercised over the children in creches. I have no statistics before me to know the number of factories to which this law was made applicable by the Local Government. It is quite possible that the Local Government may exempt a large number of factories from the obligation of providing creches. Thus the very purpose of the law may be defeated. Hence it is necessary that the existing law should be so amended as to make it compulsory for every factory employing female labour to have a creche attached to it. It is also high time that the scope of this law should also be widened by making the establishment of a creche obligatory on every factory that employs 30 women instead of 50 under the existing law. It is worthy of note in this connection, that in Brazil establishments, employing not less than 30 women should provide a creche. In Peru, even agricultural undertakings in which not less than 25 women are employed should have creches. Similarly, in Chile every establishment employing 20 or more women should provide a creche.

HYGIENIC STANDARD

Regarding the hygienic standard in these creches, there is no statutory provision in the Indian Factories Act, though the Local Governments may make rules prescribing a certain standard. But there exist such special statutory provisions in many foreign countries. What is more, the children in creches in a number of European Countries are provided with practical and specially designed clothing. In France the employer should provide the creches with milk and rice necessary for each child at his own expense. It is also necessary that there should be a provision in the Indian Factories Act that the distance between the working room and the creche is not long. The woman worker finds difficulty in getting to the creche which is placed at some distance from the working room. Though it may not be possible to lay down fixed rules with regard to every detail in the best installation of creches, the solution of the problem depends largely on the number of women likely to use the rooms, the space available and the type of rooms which can be utilised and the situation of the factory, etc. But every effort should be made to avoid crowding and the risks of contamination involved thereby.

REQUISITES FOR A CRECHE

It should not be supposed that the mere existence of a creche or creches in every factory would solve the problem of infant welfare among the labouring classes. Great attention must, therefore, be paid to the hygienic standard in each creche. This can be only achieved by making a statutory provision to that effect in the Factories Act. What, then is the proper hygienic standard that is expected in a creche? This question can be best answered by quoting a few lines from the Encyclopaedia of Hygiene, Patholoy and Social Welfare, published by the International Labour Office, which gives the requirements of a good creche: "A well organised creche involves as a minimum the following rooms; an entrance hall with cloakrooms and individual lockers, a wash basin with hot and cold water, provided with soap, nail brushes, towels, etc.; a nursing room with low chairs for the mothers and a weighing machine; a changing room with seats, wash basins and, where possible, bath with waste for withdrawal of water and closed receptacles or soiled linen; a dormitory with cradles, light well aired and sunny if possible. The bedding should be simple washable and easily cleaned. The various rooms should be centrally heated. A small kitchen is necessary for the preparation of supplementary milk where such is considered indispensable for certain infants, and of soup and light dishes for the other children."

Jhal Falourees are lighter with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

LABOUR NOTES

India And Prague Conference On Social Policy

Strong Labour Representation At This International Gathering Is Necessary

(By "Mazdoor")

The announcement that appeared in the Indian press recently that the Second International Conference on Social Policy will be held in October next at Prague is a welcome one. Workers in the social field, in India as elsewhere, are fully alive to the value of propaganda in furthering their cause. It is not an infrequent experience to see even the most deserving cause languishing for want of public support An essential condition precedent for the successful launching and carrying out of measures of social progress is education of public opinion and resultant mobilisation of public support in the requisite measure. The Second International Conference on Social Policy at which the leading social workers of the important countries of the world would be present is being convened with a view to chalk out, after a pooling of experiences and available information the programmes for advancement in the sphere of social policy to be worked out in the near future.

CONTROL OF CREDIT

The two items on the agenda of the ensuing Conference are of special interest to India. The first—the control of credit in the interests of the community—is of particular significance to India in its present stage of economic evolution. It is no exaggeration to affirm that the agencies controlling credit in this country have hitherto been attacking little or no importance to the interests of the community at large in the allocation of credit facilities. The population of India is predominantly agricultural and unfortunately it is rural and agricultural interests that have hitherto been most neglected in the distribution of credit facilities in this country. If the Indian peasant stands to-day as an object of score and pity before the world for his poverty and shiftlessness, a little reflection would show that the state of affairs is attributable in the main not so much to any intrinsic deficiencies in him as to the want of funds and lack of proper credit facilities so essential for the working out of schemes of rural uplift and agricultural improvement.

CLAIMS OF LABOUR.

Another section of the community the interests of which have been allowed to suffer grievously owing to lack of adequate credit facilities is the country's labour population. In recent years, however, the consciousness has been growing that labour welfare should be ensured both as a matter or moral obligation and as a necessary step for increasing the efficiency of the working population. Here again, social workers sponsoring such schemes have frequently been up against the chronic difficulty of want of funds and instances are not rare where essential schemes of improvement are being indefinitely held up till the dawn of better days.

FINANCING RURAL UPLIFT SCHEMES

The present crisis and the resultant economic depression have certainly occasioned a money famine in the country; nevertheless, it is indisputable that a proper control of credit facilities and their equitable distribution in the interests of the entire community would have rendered available far greater sums than are at present forthcoming for such vital nation-building schemes. Fortunately, the conviction has been growing that rural uplift and the ensurance of the welfare of labour constitute a primary charge on the country's resources. In consequence, the Government of India, as also the various Provincial Governments, and several private agencies, following the lead of the Indian National Congress, have initiated a number of schemes for rural uplift. The success of these schemes, whether launched under government or private auspices, depend to a large extent upon the availability in sufficient measure of money for the financing of the schemes and from this view point the subject of control of credit in the interests of the community, the first item on the agenda of the ensuing Prague Conference on Social Policy, is certainly one of peculiar significance to India.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

The second item on the agenda—the organisations of workers and employers in relation to freedom of association—is of no less importance. Occupational association lies at the foundation of the modern social structure. The progress achieved in India in this respect is, however, very much behind that achieved by the leading industrial countries of the world. Even the little progress that has been made dates from the country's entry into the International Labour Organisation, with the attendant obligation of sending delegations representing the workers, employers and Government of the country to the sessions of the International Labour Conference. Though the Government claims to be sympathetic to the formation of labour associations in India, it cannot be denied that certain restrictions are still existing

(Continued on Page 2).

Labour News From Other Countries

American Fight For Trade Union Rights; French Workers Unite; Protest Against Nazi Tactics

(IFTU) At last year's Convention of the American Federation of Labour, the question of industrial unionism was very much to the fore and led to very violent controversy. A majority report which, while not rejecting the principle of industrial unionism, laid the emphasis on purely craft organisation, received 18,025 votes, while the minority report, which advocated industrial unionism as the organisation form of the future, received 10,924 votes.

At that time, the Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions wrote that "feeling after the adoption of the majority report was very strained, there being some talk of unions breaking away, since the United Mine Workers, which is one of the largest Unions within the AFL and at the same time a strong supporter of the formation of industrial Unions, could perhaps attain its aims outside the Federation."

Soon after the Convention, Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, resigned from the Vice-Presndency of the AFL, and on the 10th November, 1935, in conjunction with the leaders of some of the strongest affiliated Unions of the AFL (including Howard, of the International Typographical Union, Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, McMahon of the United Textile Workers and Fremming of the Oil-Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers) he formed the "Committee for Industrial Organization" for promoting organisation in mass production industries.

At its January meeting, the AFL Executive dealt with the activities of this Committee, which are regarded as constituting a challenge

(Continued on Page 2).

STILL FURTHER PROGRESS

IN THIS CENTRE OF INDUSTRY!

Pay a Visit

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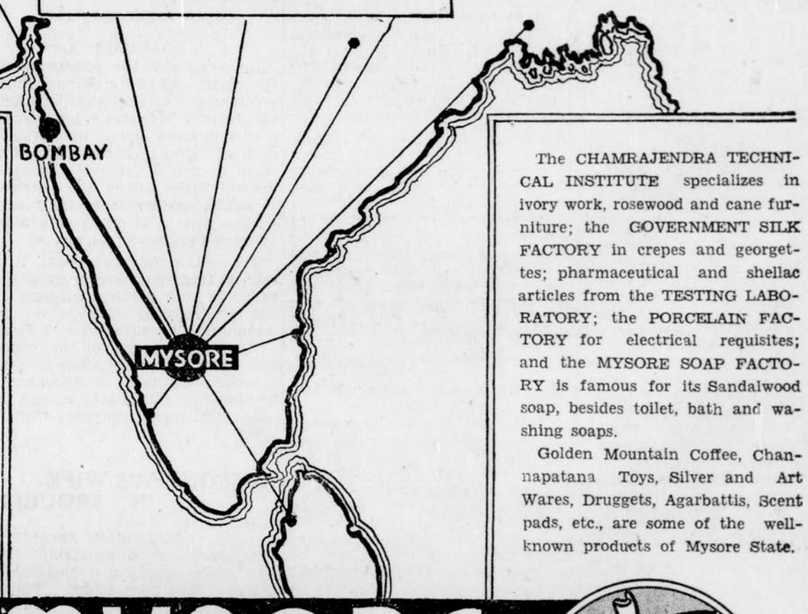
OPENING IN BOMBAY TODAY

By Sir CHUNILAL V. MEHTA, K.C.S.I. AT 6 P.M.



The variety and quality of products, manufactured in Mysore, encourages the people of India to support Indian industries rather than those of foreign countries. Art treasures in ivory and rosewood, famous crepes and georgettes, baskelite and silver ware, toilet requisites and gorgeous carpets..... such is the wonderful output of the Government Factories in Mysore. Mysore has one of the largest Iron Works at Bhadravati.

The CHAMRAJENDRA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE specializes in ivory work, rosewood and cane furniture; the GOVERNMENT SILK FACTORY in crepes and georgettes; pharmaceutical and shellac articles from the TESTING LABORATORY; the PORCELAIN FACTORY for electrical requisites; and the MYSORE SOAP FACTORY is famous for its Sandalwood soap, besides toilet, bath and washing soaps.

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Kitab Mahal,

Four-Anna Taxis For Bombay?

Police Commissioner Decides To Yield To Taxi Drivers' Demand?

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The Bombay Chronicle" learns that, after consultation with the Government, the Commissioner of Police has decided to yield to the demand of the taxi-owners and drivers for a four-annas tariff.

An important modification in the schedule is proposed, however, which will react unfavourably on passengers.

This is that there shall be no quarter-mile divisions on the meter. After the first mile is completed the meter will "jump" straight away to six-annas. If the taxi travels only a yard over the mile the passenger will have to pay for a mile and a half.

And so on for the next half-mile after that "ad infinitum."

The driver stands to gain but the passenger will be a loser all the time.

A meeting of the taxi owners and drivers was held this morning at the Azad Maidan and resolutions were passed making a final request to the Police Commissioner to accede to their united demand of 4-annas-a-mile rate and asking the Council of Action to give further consideration to the matter in case an unfavourable reply was received from the Commissioner.

Another resolution was passed urging the "black-legs" in the trade to stop their activities on Tuesday in view of the imminent reply from the Commissioner.

The profiteering ramp of the "black-legs" came in for much condemnation at the meeting.

Mr. Liaquat Hussain, the President of the Union, presided over the meeting. A frontier member of the union offered prayers all standing.

At the outset Mr. Jhabvala pointed out that their action was not in the nature of a Captalist v. Labour dispute. As there was no other way out, they had to resort to direct action. Their struggle was a peaceful one, in the course of which neither picketing nor any bitter opposition was created.

End of Last Stage.

They hoped the dispute would be amicably settled on Tuesday. In case it was not, that day would be the last day of the first stage of their struggle. They should be prepared for entering the next stage, if they were forced to that end.

A curious incident occurred that day. So far there was not one case of intimidation towards black legs recorded against the strikers (so a high police official told him). But some individuals seemed to want to implicate them. When a few members of the Union were coming along Queen's Road to the meeting, a black-leg taxiwalla accosted them and incited them to get into his taxi. The strikers resented this and refused to enter into a taxi passed against the union's wishes. Thereupon a wordy warfare ensued and the taxiwalla invoked police Chowki. The officer-in-charge did not take up the case and asked the complainant to apply for a summons if he wished to do so on his own responsibility!

Committees To Be Formed

Mr. Jhabvala asked the strikers to form themselves into Ward and Stand Committees and requested the "black-legs" to observe the union's resolution at least on Tuesday so as to maintain a united front. He said they should take a ballot on the Commissioner's reply to decide their future action, if necessary.

Mr. Liaquat Hussain said that they hoped for a favourable reply from the Commissioner the points of difference being only two—over depreciation and insurance which should not prove obstacles in the way of a settlement.

Other members expressed surprise that the taxis which were so far passed were allowed to park on both sides of the roads, even obstructing traffic near the Taj Mahal Hotel. They criticised the activities of the strike-breakers and characterised them as profiteers in the trade who were always selfish and never obeyed the accepted procedure.

In normal times these never book their places in the stands but took unfair advantage by driving slowly along the roads and picking up passengers. The passing of taxis even on holidays came in for some measure of criticism and it was characterized as encouraging the strike breakers—by those who administered law those who should safeguard public interests and serve the public.

IF COMMISSIONER REFUSES.

The following are the resolutions passed at the meeting.

"This meeting finally requests the Police Commissioner to accept the universal demand of the Taxi-drivers and owners for a 4-anna rate and sympathetically to consider the accounts submitted by the committee of five.

"Should the Police Commissioner decide opposite to the wishes of the men, this meeting deems that further consideration will have to be given, for which measures should be taken by the Council-of Action."

"This meeting resolves itself into ward Committees which shall go about and persuade even the "blacklegs" completely to stop work on Tuesday when the final reply of the Police Commissioner is imminent.

A public meeting in this connection will be held at Chowpatty on Tuesday evening at 6-30 p.m.

The union officials are seeing the Commissioner between 2 and 3 p.m. on Tuesday

UGLY RUMOUR

A rumour that Government are considering the arrest of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla General Secretary of the Taxi Drivers and Owners' Union before the Commissioner gives his reply to-morrow, have caused considerable excitement among the owners and drivers.

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

WARNING

AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible. We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

BOMBAY HORSES LEAVE FOR CEYLON

Mr. & Mrs. John Yorke's String Reach Colombo

COLOMBO, April 8.

Nine English horses and four Arab ponies arrived in Colombo yesterday from Bombay by the Bhutan and were landed by Messrs. Mocsajee. Some of these animals belong to Mr. and Mrs. John Yorke the well-known owners in India, who expect to race them here in May.

The names of the horses are: Trelawne, Sly Abbot, Miss Fisher Tree Top, Permarch, Camille and Greek Jack belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Yorke, and Charlatan and Nadova.

The Arabs are Royalty, Faidan and Darya-Dil.

All the animals were landed in good condition.—"Ceylon Observer."

INDIAN CRICKETERS' VISIT TO ENGLAND

Speeches At Reception To Be Broadcast

On April 22, the combined Empire Societies will entertain the All-India cricket team to a luncheon, from which speeches by Lord Hailsham, President of the M.C.C., and the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, Captain of the team, will be broadcast.

Ever since "Ranji" captured the imagination of the British public a generation ago, Indian cricket has been treated with respect in Britain, but in former years it was customary to think of India as producing only a few individual cricketers of outstanding genius rather than teams capable of standing up to the best Empire players. Now all that has been changed and India has taken her place among the great cricket countries of the Empire.

Transmission 2. Wednesday April 22. 5-50 p.m.. I.S.T.

Transmission 3. 10-15 p.m., I.S.T.

SHILLONG FIRE CAUSES BIG LOSS

Catholic Church And Dormitory Gutted

SHILLONG, April 12.

A huge fire broke out on Saturday evening which continued for more than four hours and completely gutted the buildings of the Roman Catholic (Italian) Church and the dormitory.

The loss is estimated at more than two lakhs of rupees. The Church was one of the finest buildings in Shillong.—United Press.

CURFEW ORDER IN BENGAL TOWN

Under Suppression Of Terrorist Outrages Act

NOAKHALI: April 11.

In exercise of the powers under the section 18 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, the District Magistrate has issued a curfew order upon the inhabitants of Feni Thana, directing them to report forthwith to the nearest Police officer the arrival at and departure from their respective houses of any young man between the ages of 14 and 30.

The reason for such order, it is said, is that there are grounds for believing that political suspects of the neighbouring districts are in communication with those of Feni.

Any disobedience of the order will entail punishment of six months' rigorous imprisonment besides fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.—United Press.

ABSCONDER'S WIFE IN TROUBLE

BURDWAN, April 12.

On receipt of information, the Suri Police searched a house in village Khaspore under Police Station Ketugram in the Katwa Sub-division of this district, in which Fatema Khatun (22) wife of Abdul Kassem, an alleged absconder, was living. About hundred copies of proscribed books are reported to have been seized from the house and Fatema Khatun was put under arrest. She was afterwards produced before the S.D.O. of Katwa and released on bail.

Abdul Kassem who is wanted by the Suri Police for the last four years, is still untraced.—United Press.

CYCLONE DESTROYS TOWN

MONTE VIDEO, April 13.

Six were killed and 102 injured in a cyclone which destroyed the town of Melo.—Reuter.

PROTECTION FOR SALT ESSENTIAL

Sir Purshottamdas Supports Indian Salt Association's Appeal

BOMBAY, April 13.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President of the Indian Salt Association has issued the following statement:—

"On hearing of the introduction of the Salt Additional Import Duty Bill by the Hon'ble Finance Member, on the 8th instant the Indian Salt Association wired to the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the 9th instant, and have issued an appeal to members of the Central Legislature.

"As president of the said Association, I consider it necessary to say a few words supporting that appeal of the Indian Salt Association.

"It has been the ambition of Indian Legislature and public for years past that India should be self-sufficient regarding her salt requirements. Thanks to the steps taken by Government of India since 1931, Substantial and tangible progress has been made in this direction till now and to complete this progress and not to nullify it back, protection on existing lines should continue for at least another five years, though the Association's original request was for ten years. Unless this is done, there is grave apprehension of progress made till now being nullified and a set back given to the Salt Industry in India and at Aden, which can truly be said yet to be in a nascent stage.

"Protection given in half-hearted manner or for an inadequate period is wasted and on behalf of the Indian Salt Association, I earnestly appeal to the Government of India and the Indian Legislature not to run the risk of inadequate protection either in period or in volume.

"As the public in India is agreed regarding the necessity of salt for India being made in India, I have every confidence that the case submitted above all command full support of the Legislature."—United Press.

BASSEIN BATTLE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

At a meeting of the Pathare, Kshatriya Historical Research Committee of Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan was held on the 8th of April in the Fort Office of Gopchar Samsthan between 6-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. at which Mr. B. J. Mhatre presided, in which Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, and Mr. B. G. Parelker took active part made various suggestions, the Committee passed the budget for Rs. 1,000 for its work during 1936-37 which included the printing of historical documents and papers relating to the history of the Pathare Kshatriya caste.

The Committee appreciated the service of Mr. G. G. Naik who has been devoting himself to the noble inspiring and educative cause of the history of the Pathare Kshatriya caste and recommended to Gopchar Samsthan to increase the monthly grant to him by Rs. 5 having regard to the importance of the writing and the work to which he has solely devoted himself.

The Committee then discussed the programmes of the anniversary of Morarji Naik who died in the battlefield of Bassein in 1739 A.D. while fighting for his religion and country and of the Vasayee-Vijaya Dinotsawa or the Victory of Day of Bassein (1739) and appointed a sub-committee of four influential persons, to arrange in cooperation with the leading institutions in Bombay a programme in Bombay, and another one at Bassein, in cooperation with the leading institutions and leaders of Maharashtra Members of the Committee, the programme to consist of a public meeting to be held in Bombay in the evening of Thursday the 30th of April. Bassein programme is intended to spread over three days commencing on Friday 8th May and ending on Sunday 10th. On the 8th the students would celebrate the Victory Day of the battle of Bassein in Bassein. On the 9th there will be a Hari Kirthan (a Religious sermon) at night in Bassein Fort near the Temple of Shri Shanker, and on the 10th there will be a public meeting in the Bassein Fort.

The Committee then discussed various matters relating to the affairs of the history of the caste and administration of the Committee, and thanked Rao Saheb P. B. Wogholker for having awarded a gold medal to Mr. G. G. Naik the organising officer for his historical writing. The Committee have also arranged to hold public lectures by Mr. Makundrao J. Goregaoker Editor, "Kshatra-d'oot" on the 'History of Shilahars in North Konkan' The Discovery of Bimba.'

FOUND DEAD IN BED

Bombay, Monday.

Capt. E. A. R. Hennesy of the 3/8 Punjab Regiment was found dead in his bed in room No. 78 at the Majestic Hotel yesterday morning. The body was found by one Marquis Peter who reported the matter to the police. The deceased was last seen alive by his servant at about 8 p.m. on Saturday last when he drank two glasses of milk. The deceased had been confined to bed for the past 3 days complaining of severe toothache. On Saturday morning Peter found his master dead in bed. He immediately informed the Hotel authorities who reported the matter to the Colaba police. The body was removed to the Morgue. There were no visible marks of violence on the body according to the police report. Inquest will be held to-morrow.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.790 mc/s. (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 mc/s. (19.82 m.)
GSE 11.86 mc/s. (25.29 m)

TUESDAY, April 14.

7-30 p.m.—Big Ben. A Recital by Jean Norris (Pianoforte). 8-0 p.m. —Ttalk: "Imperial Affairs", by H. V. Hodson. 8-15 p.m—The Composer at the Pianoforte—10:: Thomas F. Dunhill. A recital of Thomas Dunhill's songs, sung by Winifred Bury (Soprano). (Accompanied by the composer). Evening Beauty and Beauty. A Child's Song of Praise. The Little Town of Bethlehem. Daisies. The Cloths of Heaven. Dance to your Daddie. If I'd been Mrs. Noah. Songs from the Blue Rhyme Book: (1) Good Morning (2) Sneezes (3) Primrose Hill (4) The Gallant Sailor (5) My Duckie, my Dearlie (6) Mice. 8-10 p.m. —Musical Interlude. 8-45 p.m. The Norris Stanley Sextet. Selection. The Lily of Killarney (Benedict). Greeting (van Holst). Invitation to the Dance (Weber). Preludium and Allegro (Solo Violin, Norris Stanley) ,Pugnani, arr. Kreisler). The Rustle of Spring (Sinding). Andantino (Lemarro, arr. Van Holst. Minuet (Paderewski, arr. Geehil). arr) We,.

Waltz Nuit d'Egype (Egyptian Night) Arensky, arr. Schmid.) 9-25 p. m. Two Short Plays: "Un Desespere." A comedy in one act by Gabriel Timmory. "Le Billet de Faveur." A sketch for the microphone by Lauville. Translated and adapted for broadcasting by Marianne Helwag. Production by John Pudney. 10-0 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club. (If available). 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management). 6-30 p.m. Recorded Hits (A programme of selected Gramophone Records) 7-15 .Commercial News. 7-30 p.m. Casse Noisette Suite, Tschalkowsky. 7-55 p.m. Letter by Air Mail. From Evelyn Russell, London. 8-5 p.m. New Dance Records. 8-30 p.m. "Believe It or Not". Arthur D. Silas. 8-45 p.m. Dance Music. 9-5 p.m. News in English. 9-20 p.m. News in Hindi 9-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. Bai Hirabai Barodekar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres 810 kc/s, 49.10 metres 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m SB A Studio Programme. By Messrs. Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. A Recital of the latest "Parlophone" Records. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 p.m. Talk by Nirmal Das Gupta of the Tuberculosis Association of Bengal.—"Influence of Balance Diet in Consumption." 1-51 p.m. Recorded Selection. 2-6 p.m. Talk by Hheematy Preety Gupta, M.A.—"The Psychology of Children and Their Training." 2-26 p.m. Musical Selections. (Recorded.) 2-36 p.m. Talk by Bisnu Sarma—"A Comic Story." 5-36 p.m. Instrumental Duet. Ganga Charan Nandy—Violin. Paban Biswas.—Dhole. 5-51 p.m Talk by Mejdidi. (a) News and Notes. (b) Things that interest you and me—"Cotton Plants." (c) Story of an adventure. 6-36 p.m. 'Cycle of Seasons'. 7-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English. 8-6 p.m. SB 'Cycle of Seasons' (Continued). 8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali.) 9-6 p.m. SB A Classical Studio Concert —featuring works. By Franz Liszt (1811-1886). Programme arranged and Sponsored by Mr. V. F. Viccajee. 10-6 p.m. SB Weather Report, 2nd News Bulletin, Market prices, jee. 10-6 p.m. SB Weather Report, (In English). 10-21 p.m. SB Dance Music (Recorded) from the Studio.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kc/s.

6-0 p.m. Time Signal, P. S. Mukerjee. Sarod—Durga. 6-5 p.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. Thumri. 6-15 p.m. Karrar Husain. Japan Harp—Kafi. 6-20 p.m. Hira Bai of Lahore. Khayal. 6-35 p.m. Haidar Husain Chughtai. Sur Bahar—Bahar. 6-45 p.m. Wilayat Khan Ghazals. 7-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Dhun Bhagesri. 7-10 p.m. Hira Bai of Lahore. Ghazal. 7-20 p.m. Urmila Shastri. "Shadi." 7-30 p.m. Wilayat Khan. Hori. 7-40 p.m Hira Bai of Lahore. Ghazals. 8-0 p.m. M. M. Guptara. 'Kali Das'. 8-15 p.m. Wilayat Khan. Ghazal. 8-25 p.m. Hira Bai. Ghazal. 8-35 p.m. Bhai Ghulam Mohd. Dilruba—Khammaj. 8-40 p.m. Wilayat Khan. Ghazal. 8-50 p.m Hira Bai. Ghazal. 9-0 p.m. Wilayat Khan. Ghazals. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. "It was in the papers." By John Watt and Henrik Ege. With music by Harry S. Pepper. A B. B. C. Recorded Programme.

MASTAN SHAH BAGH WIN PATEL VOLLEY BALL TOURNEY

The Patel Volley Ball Tournament was brought to a very successful conclusion at the Willingdon Memorial Playground last evening. The tournament was organised under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Municipal Playgrounds and 18 teams had taken part in the contest. Some very exciting games were witnessed by large crowds, especially the semi-final match between Gilder Tank and Mastan Shah Bagh.

The final match, between Willingdon Memorial and Mastan Shah Bagh was presided over by Mr. F. W. Thornback, Mastan Shah Bagh ran out winners by two straight sets, but both sets were fought to a very close finish.

At the conclusion of the match, Mrs. Thornback presented the Patel Cup to the victors, and Mr. Thornback thanked the players and congratulated them on the splendid progress they had made in the game. He referred to the fact that seven of the playground players had represented the Presidency at the recent All-India games in Lahore.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

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Swastik Tooth Paste is equal to the finest imported product. Used regularly it ensures healthy gums and prevents dental decay. If you are not entirely satisfied after using it we will refund the purchase money.
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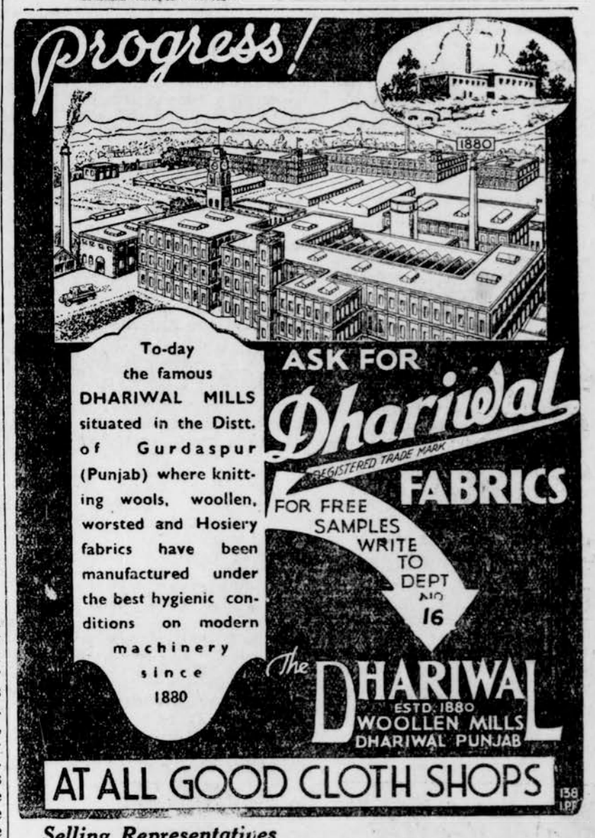
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 8, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 21, 1354
Parsi: Avan 11, 1305
Hightide: 3-52; 17-22
Lowtide: 10-05; 23-51
Sunrise: 6h. 22m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.

Society for the Protection of Children in Western India: annual general meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

Wednesday, April 15.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, April 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Friday, April 17

The Viceroy-designate and Lady Linlithgow arrive at the Gateway of India.

Results of B. T. Examination, First and second year examinations in Science, Agriculture and B.Ag. Examinations. University Building, 2 p.m.

Saturday, April 18

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon depart, Gateway of India, 1-30 p. m. Public Holiday.

S. S. 'Strathmore' with English mails sails at 12-45 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL.—"Rose Marie." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Break of Hearts." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Khyber-Pass." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharma-Ki-Devi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LAXMI—"Savitri". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Gulam-Daku." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Mary Burns Fugitive." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"East of Java." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Strike Me Pink." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Snehlata." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"The Petrified Forest." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

B. P. MATH JAGADGURU

His Holiness Jagadguru of P. B. Math, Bombay, will be leaving for Ajmere by the Gujarat Mail to-day, Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Straits Settlements Via Calcutta will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Thursday the 16th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Alavi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th instant.

OPENING OF MYSORE EMPORIUM

The Mysore Emporium of which Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas is the Sales Agent will be opened to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. by Sir Chuntlal V. Mehta at Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Strathmore" with the Mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 12th idem and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

OKHA PORT SHIPPING

OKHA PORT April 13.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under to-day's date as follows:—

S. S. "Ehrenfels" of the Hansa Line arrived on the 8th instant, discharged 450 tons of general cargo from Bremen, Hamburg and Antwerp and loaded 85 tons of magnesium chloride for Rotterdam and sailed on the 9th instant.

S. S. "City of Kobe" of the City and Hall Line arrived on the 11th instant, discharged 18 tons of general cargo from a hull and left the same day.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

A NEW, ALLURING

KATHARINE HEPBURN

and

THE NEW ROMANTIC IDOL OF THE SCREEN

CHARLES BOYER

in

"BREAK OF HEARTS"

A STORY PULSING WITH HUMAN INTEREST

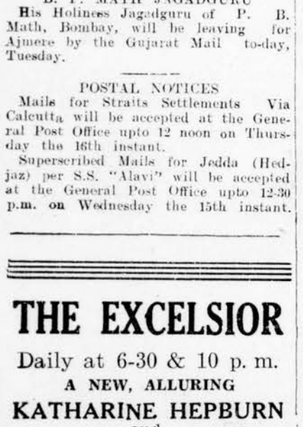
An R-K-O Radio Picture.

2nd FUN WEEK

THE Regal

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Ride through the tunnel of love with Eddie!



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—the complete race from start to finish!

and EXCLUSIVE scenes of the devastation caused by the recent

GREAT FLOOD OF AMERICA!

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Embracing Every Conceivable form of Popular State Entertainment SINGING.... DANCING..... MUSIC.... MAGIC.... ILLUSION.... ACROBATIC. All Chinese Troupe of Artists of Challenging Supremacy!

Never before has India seen such Grand Stage Fare!

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NEXT SATURDAY AT

The CAPITOL

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Theatre

DAILY 2 PERFORMANCES AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

LAST 4 NIGHTS!

FAREWELL NIGHTS!

DEVI DJA
DEVI RATNA
and the

ROYAL BALINESE DANCERS

in a

Grand Request Programme

"BALI & JAVA NIGHT"

including

POPULAR VAUDEVILLE'

Popular Prices:
Rs. 2-4; 1-2 & As. 9.

HACK VICTORIA OWNERS' DEMAND

The Hon. Secretary the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association, writes:—

'The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a Meeting held by the above Association on Sunday last at Umar Jamal Stable, Bellasis Road, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. Abdulla Ali Mohamed:—

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay is requested not to accede to the request put forward to reduce the fare to 4 annas per mile. The fare of the Taxis and other vehicle plying for hire working by machinery be fixed at As 6 per mile and not less.

That if the two seater cars are enforced in this City they may be allowed to ply for hire at 6 annas per mile.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is requested that he may ban the Buses of the B.E.S.T. Co., for plying for hire on any route at any time the authorities may desire. They should be given fixed routes.

The Commissioner of Police is requested that no licenses be issued to the 2 seater Taxis, the Government Tax of which is Rs. 88 to ply for hire at 4 annas per mile and if licenses are granted Hack-Victoria owners' will have to suffer.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN W. INDIA

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall at 6 p.m. to-day, Tuesday.

BHARTEEYA SAHITYA PARISHAD

The Preliminary Session will now be held on the 24th and 25th instant, at night, at Nagpur, on the eve of the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

KHADDAR SALE IN GHATKOPAR

The Secretary writes:—

Under the auspices of Ghatkopar Gramya Udyog Mandal Khaddar Sale has reached Rs. 368 through Khadi Pheries in celebration of National week.

TRICHUR SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Exhibition Secretary writes:—

H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin will open the All India Swadeshi Exhibition, to be held at Trichur during the Pooram week, on 29th April. The arrangements for the Pooram and the Exhibition are going on vigorously.

HARIKATHA KALEKSHEPAM

(From A Correspondent.)

At the request of his friends and admirers, Chidambara Bhagavathar of Agaramangudi, gave a free Harikatha Kalekshepam on "Vibishana Charanakathi" at the premises of the South Indian Bajana Samaj, Matunga, on Friday last. The Kalekshepam was marked by the performer's deep erudition and music of high order. Messrs. Vishwanatha Iyer and Dakshinamurthi Achari played their part in the entertainment, admirably.

The Bhagavathar was given a hearty send off when he left for Benares on Saturday last.

WHAT BOMBAY AIRMEN DID IN MARCH

The Chief Pilot Instructor of the Bombay Flying Club writes:—

During the month of March the Club has been handicapped by a lack of aeroplanes, for many days of the month only one being available. A total of 133 hours 45 minutes was flown.

The Assistant Pilot Instructor, Mr. A. C. Gazdar, left the Club after two years service to take up an appointment as personal pilot to H. H. The Maharajah of Kashmir.

To supplement the fleet a B.A. "Swallow" has been bought which will be a welcome addition, being a completely new type of aeroplane

Many cross-country flights were undertaken during the month. The Chief Instructor gave instructional cross-country flying to Captain Elkington and C. A. Kapadia, both to Poona, and Mr. A. C. Kapadia later went with Captain Elkington to Caddapa. The Fox Moth was used by the Chief Instructor to take Sir P. Pattani from Bhavnagar to Bombay and Mr. A. P. Pattani from Bombay to Bhavnagar. He also went with Mr. Stone to Ahmednagar, Mr. Ritchie to Dharampur, and solo to Goa. Messrs. A. P. Kapadia, G. R. Vatard, and Mulla-Feroze all went to Poona, and Mr. N. Vintcent to Gwalior. Mr. Daruwalla went to Delhi, Mr. R. E. Tata to Morvi and Mr. Contractor to Ahmednagar.

Members of the Club are realising that a "blind-flying" certificate is now a necessity for a "B' licence, and the Club's blind-flying aeroplane has been in demand.

Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) of Karveer Peeth presided at the 61st Mahotsav of the Arya Samaj in Bombay on Saturday. Photo shows his Holiness addressing the gathering.

JOURNALIST'S PARTY TO MADRAS MAYOR

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, the Mayor of Madras, was the guest of honour on Monday evening at a Tea Party given by Mr. B. H. Rao, Chief Reporter of the 'Times of India'. Apart from the local journalists those who were invited to meet the distinguished guest included Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, Hon. Mr. H. M. Rahimtcola, President, Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha, Dr. A. J. Collaco, Messrs. D. V. Nadkarni, K. S. Ramchandra Iyer and others.

After Mr B. H. Rao introduced the guest Mr. Jamnadas Mehta spoke on the great services Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan had rendered to the country, as a journalist and also as a Congressman.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan thanked Mr. Rao for the honour done to him and was glad to see at the gathering journalists of Indian and Anglo Indian newspapers in the city.

He urged Anglo-Indian press to co-operate with the Nationalist press in regard to their views on the working of the Reforms in order to impress upon the Government to change their attitude and view-point in keeping with Indian public opinion.

A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer to the host for giving an opportunity to meet the distinguished guest terminated the proceedings.

BARODA LABOUR DEMANDS LESSER HOURS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

The Labour Union had applied to the Government of Baroda to amend the present Act for reducing the hours of working from 10 to 9, to be in accord with the Act in British India. Certain millworkers have also sent a similar representation.

It is now learnt that the Government of Baroda has appointed a Committee to discuss this question. The members of the Committee include Dr. Jyotindra Mehta, Justice Mr. Sudhalkar, Mr. Rasulkhan Pathan and the Director of Commerce, Mr. A. B. Pandya.

Arya Samaj Anniversary

(From A Correspondent)

The second day of 61st anniversary of Bombay Arya Samaj was celebrated on Saturday last at the special pandal on the premises of Seth Binodiran Balchand at Chowpatty.

The president-elect Swami Sankaracharya arrived accompanied by Sjt. Vallabhdas R. Mehta.

In his address the president paid a glowing tribute to Swami Dayanand Saraswati. Speeches were also delivered by Acharya Privrata of Supa and Swami Sarbdanand.

Mr Vallabhdas Mehta proposed a vote of thanks to the president.

SUPPRESSION OF RADICAL LITERATURE

Progressive Writers Protest Against Repressive Laws

(CONGRESS CAMP),
LUCKNOW, April 13.

"Literature that is being produced to-day is mostly of the statical and romantic type which is doing more harm than good. There is great need for evolution of popular literature which is in close contact with the realities of life, which is free from the dreamy, unreal haze of romanticism and which stirs in us our dormant energies to action, conscious realization of our backwardness, helplessness and national humiliation".

Thus declared Munshi Premchand, presiding over the first All-India Progressive Writers' Conference held in Raf Ahiam Club Lucknow where authors, novelists, poets, editors and journalists from all over India gathered on Friday.

OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION.

After the presidential address, a number of resolutions were discussed and adopted. The first among them was for the adoption of a manifesto which laid down the aims and objects of the Progressive Writers' Association.

It was the object of the Association to "rescue literature and other arts from the conservative classes in whose hands they degenerated for so long, to bring arts into closest touch with people and to make them vital organs which will register actualities of life as well as lead to the future we envisage.

SUPPRESSION OF LITERATURE.

Another resolution adopted by the Progressive Writers' Conference protests "against restrictions placed by the Government on the freedom of thought and expression by promulgating repressive Press laws, Customs Act and Criminal Law Amendment Act and in this way arbitrarily suppressing hundreds of journals and magazines, proscribing progressive literature and stopping entry into this country of a large part of radical literature from foreign countries."

The above resolution was moved by Mr. R. S. Pandit.—United Press Special.

"EMPIRE OF INDIA'S" PROGRESS

The Directors' Report of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., for the 39th year ending 29th February 1936 states: 12,488 proposals were received for Rs. 2,00,05,836 and 9916 Policies were issued for Rs. 1,57,08,922.

The total number of Policies in force is 64,169 assuring the sum of Rs. 11,97,99,773 including Bonus and of this amount Rs. 6,56,383 are re-assured.

Claims by death amounting to Rs. 14,36,110 including Bonus have arisen. This amount includes Rs. 2,15,000 for claims due to the Earthquake at Quetta on 31st May 1935.

Endowment Assurances matured (during the lifetime of the Assured) for Rs. 26,00,013 including Bonus.

The Expenses of Management notwithstanding the increase in New Assurances were only 23.7 per cent. of the Premium income.

The Funds of the Company are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act. All the Stock Exchange Securities are in Terminable Loans—repayable at par at fixed dates.

The Life Assurance Fund including the Reserve Funds amounts to Rs. 4,44,51,841.

The total assets amount to Rs. 4,64,06,594

Linlithgow Will Arrive In Bombay On Friday

The Associated Press wires from New Delhi.

With reference to yesterday's telegram regarding broadcasting arrangements in regard to Viceregal change please note that Lord Linlithgow is arriving in Bombay on Friday April 17 and not on Thursday April 16 as telegraphed.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express	10-15	13-50
Deccan Queen	10-25	17-15
Punjab Mail	10-50	18-55
Poona Mail	11-40	15-30
Nagpur Express	14-00	22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-35	8-15
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do.—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express	19-00	8-45
Baroda Passenger	21-10	8-55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8-50.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Late Miss Cama

By the death which occurred recently of Dr. Miss Tehmina Jamshedji Cama, Lady Inspector of Factories, Bombay, the social welfare movement has suffered a heavy loss. In co-operation with several women's organisations Miss Cama gave valuable advice and assistance in the establishment of baby creches in a number of mills in the city. Thanks to her efforts, these creches are now functioning well, and many a poor mother employed in the mills throughout the day, has found these creches of great utility. Miss Cama's services were acknowledged many a time by the social workers in the city. Miss Cama after her medical education graduated in 1923, and was appointed to the new post of Lady Inspector of Factories, Bombay, by the Government in 1924. She carried out her duties, with sincerity of purpose, and rendered beneficial service in the betterment of the conditions of women employees in factories. She was later awarded a Kaisar-i-Hind medal. Bombay will not forget her services to the poor women workers in the city.

Shelters For Tram Passengers

The hot season has started, which will be followed by the monsoon and the B. E. S. and T. Co. will do well to think of its patrons, the passengers, who have to wait for ten minutes or more for cars or buses in the heat of the sun. More shelters are immediately needed for the protection of the passengers. For instance, at Flora Fountain where the new island has been made for the last few months, no protection is provided in the shape of a shed, with the result that ladies, children and men have to wait in the open sun for a long time till their tram cars arrive. If the tram cars are full, then again, another wait of a few minutes, which may extend from five to fifteen minutes. Likewise near the Museum a few paces from Hotel Majestic a shed is necessary for the bus passengers.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

The suburban taxi-bus rate war is likely to end shortly. Of late, very few taxis are seen plying. The cause, I am told, is that nearly half the number of taxis has not been passed during the recent annual inspection.

If one were a keen observer of this movement one might have noticed the good business the taxis were doing, but now, owing to shortage of taxis their clientele is being transferred to the buses.

I wonder what is going to be the next move of the suburban taxi-owners. Are they going to let the buses displace them, or are they going to tackle this problem in any other manner.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

Yesterday I wrote about the opening of the Bandra Fancy Fete. To-day I am going to tell you about the Fancy Dress Ball, held at 9-30 p.m. on the same day.

Crowds flocked from the start and before the second dance was announced the gathering was more than one would have expected and then Ken Mac's Band, which for the first time played in our beautiful suburbs, struck some hot music. What a treat it was to dance! That's what I heard a young lady whisper to her close-friend. The other Band, the Rhumba Dance Orchestra too, did very well.

The judges had quite a job and took a pretty long time to decide the winners. Fisher-folks, cloth-vendor, newsboy, Dal-puriwalla were the few that attracted my attention amongst the over fifty competitors, all of whom were a jovial and entertaining lot.

KALLINA DRAMA.

On Sunday the Bhat Dramatic Union of Kallina, a village near Santa Cruz, held their fourth annual variety entertainment under the presidentship of Mr. A.V. Misquita, the Editor of the East Indian journal the "Standard."

The programme included both Marathi and English songs, duets and farces and was creditably rendered.

YACHT CLUB SPORTS.

The suburbs too have got a yacht club at Bandra, and the members of the club held their annual boat race on Sunday.

Over a quarter-mile course, the J.N. Theodore Challenge Cup was won by Mr. A. Vessoker and his partner.

Sad End Of Visitor To City

Uttamrao Bhilajirao Deshmukh (65) a resident of Morana village, Dhulia Taluq, West Khandesh who was on a visit to Bombay along with two other friends, to wait on a deputation on Mr. Kambli, Minister of Education in connection with an appointment in the Dhulia Agricultural School met with his death at Madhav Ashram, Parekh Street, on Saturday night.

As the Police Surgeon reported that death was due to a natural cause—heart failure, an inquest was found unnecessary.

On the night in question, the deceased had a fit of Asthama and died before the doctor arrived.

CIVIC RECEPTION TO NARIMAN

For the first time in the civic history of Bombay, the citizens will give a public address to their popular ex-Mayor Mr. K. F. Nariman, in appreciation of his services to the city. The address will be read by Mrs. Bapsy Sabawalla and prominent citizens will address the meeting. The citizens' committee has also specially invited Mrs Naidu and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya The meeting will be held shortly after Mr. Nariman returns from Lucknow.

FOREWORD by Advocate MUNSHI. Price ONE Rupee.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1936

ADJUSTING DIFFERENCES

The chief point of interest just at present among Congress workers is the reaction to the President's spirited lead. The direction of that lead was not unexpected, but many Congressmen probably believed that he would move at a comfortably slow pace towards his cherished ideal. It is now clear he does not want to spare himself or his colleagues. He recognises, however, that any real progress is possible only if the Congress is sufficiently united, and he would be no party to any split in the body because of his radical Socialist views. Attempts are thus being made to adjust differences as fast as they appear. They are most likely to be successful because the differences are less in the aims than in the methods of achieving them or in the pace of progress. A vast majority of Congressmen, though they do not call themselves Socialists, fully sympathise with and accept the President's main object, namely securing for the masses freedom from political subjection and economic exploitation.

The Constitution

Sharp differences of opinion have been evident at the Subjects Committee with regard alike to the Congress Constitution and its Programme. But it is well that only most urgent changes in the constitution and those on which a fair concensus of opinion has been possible, have been adopted, and the more radical or controversial changes are left to be first considered by a special committee. It is unfortunate that the changes proposed include the abolition of the system of proportional representation in electing delegates, though it has been in existence in the Congress constitution for the last fifteen years. The system was recommended by Gandhiji as a method of securing due representation to strong minorities. Its abolition is inexplicable and unjust to them. There was some sharp difference of opinion at the subjects Committee about the precise meaning of Complete Independence. The President contended that the term meant only severance of British connection. We do not think his view is right. Complete Independence implies a complete freedom to maintain any foreign policy with Britain or any other foreign power. It is right and significant that no addition to or alteration in the creed has been proposed so as to determine now the question of the future foreign policy of India.

The Programme

Controversy has been hottest with regard to the Congress programme. The question of an economic programme of work in the country, is yet being considered by the Working Committee, no agreement having so far been arrived at thereon. As regards the programme of work in the Councils, the plenary session has by a huge majority reiterated the Bombay decision to reject the new Constitution, but has left the question of office to be decided by the All-India Congress Committee at a more appropriate time. Much as we regret the absence of an immediate settlement on the question of office, the present resolution is a lesser evil than the probable alternative of a serious split in the Congress Cabinet at this stage. Let Congress workers, at present, concentrate their best efforts on the programme of work in the country. It is far more important than the Council programme and one on which there are few, if any, unadjustable differences of opinion. If that is done, it is not too much to hope that the Council policy will have to be in complete accord with the work in the country.

The Muslim League

Both Sir Syed Wazir Hasan and Mr. M. A. Jinnah pompously admonished the Congress as if it were a sacred rite implicit in the obligations of leadership. Mr. Jinnah denounced the neutrality of the Congress over the Communal Award—the worthlessness of which Sir Wazir Hasan had clearly exposed and which Mr. Jinnah himself would hesitate to deny. He went further. He warned, threatened and, we are sorry to say, even misrepresented the Congress. The Congress, he said, 'was behaving like an ostrich, putting its head in the sand and thinking that nobody was observing it. . . . . I venture to say that the Congress will never reach the goal they desire and we desire unless they appeal to the Muslims . . . . Muslims owed a duty to the community but also to the country. Whether the Congress wanted them to join that body or not they should organise themselves and compel the Congress to approach them for co-operation." Did it not occur to Mr. Jinnah and to Sir Wazir Hasan, too, that all their eloquence in this connection was open to some grave interpretations? For, can it not mean that Mr. Jinnah and Sir Wazir Hasan have just enough respect for their own duty to their country and to their goal to make both dependent—literally dependent—on Congress appealing to and wooing them? **Does it not** suggest that "duty to the country" and the "goal" have otherwise no meaning to them? We are sure both these eminent Muslims will repudiate such interpretations. But then why consistently refuse to put first things first?

This is not all. What is demanded is not only that Congress should "appeal to" and "approach" Mr. Jinnah with an apology for its neutrality on the Communal Award, which is worthless and which has absolutely no reference to 90 per cent. of the Musalmans of India. If the principal speeches delivered at the Muslim League are any indication of it, the appeal by Congress should be accompanied by a surrender of its creed, its method and its ideology. That is too great a price to pay even for the distinguished co-operation of Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Sir Syed Wazir Hasan. And what will Congress get in return? So far as we have been able to judge the trend of proceedings, nothing. The resolution of the League on the Government of India Act declares the All-India Federal Scheme to be "totally unacceptable." How that total unacceptability is to be enforced, no one knows, not even Mr. Jinnah, we fear. The resolution, however, accepts Provincial Autonomy to be worked "for what it is worth". And the two eminent leaders of the Muslim League have themselves assured us that it is worth little!

So much for possible co-operation inside the Legislature. As to the programme of work outside, Mr. Jinnah has, so far, none. But Sir Syed Wazir Hasan does offer a tentative scheme. He caught a fleeting glimpse of the truth that the main problem of the Indian Nation, of the mass, that is, of both the Hindu and the Muslim community was economic. And while he did not, presumably, consider it so important as the question of the Communal Award, he did suggest "a programme of our immediate aims". The programme does not go far enough—it is at best a cheap and perfunctory imitation of that ostrich, the Congress. It provokes two serious questions: what is the distinction between repressive laws and "exceptional repressive laws," and what kind of "economic relief to the peasantry" is contemplated by a man who supports the two Landlords' Organisations of the U. P.? It is inspired more by ideals of charity towards the poor than by a sense of service to which they are entitled as by right. But the remarkable thing is that even this fundamentally "slumming" mentality is new to the Muslim League, the so-called champion of poor Musalmans. We do not want to oppose its leaders' summons to the Congress—which is for the masses and of the masses, and which is serious about its business—to co-operate. We would welcome the Muslim League joining hands with it. But in view of the background that is provided by the proceedings in Bombay on Saturday and Sunday we do appeal to the leaders of the Muslim League to develop a sense of proportion.

SWADESHI

Wanted A Clear Lead

By R. S. Hukkerikar).

Since 1905 the Congress has given a clear lead in the matter of Swadeshi. The workers have been asked to carry on propaganda in favour of Swadeshi and the purchasers to purchase Swadeshi even at a sacrince. In 1930 Pandit Motilalji in consultation with the leading Bombay businessmen framed a clear definition of Swadeshi. When propaganda was carried on, on that basis, some of the foreign companies working in India came to terms with the Congress. That gave an additional impetus to indigenous industries.

Bombay Congress

But it is a misfortune that the momentous Bombay Congress of 1934 did not pass an omnibus resolution on Swadeshi. An independent organisation for the uplift of village industries was organised and all workers began to concentrate on village industries to the utter neglect of other industries. The fact that the Congress workers do not care about Swadeshi has emboldened the merchants and the purchasers to sell and purchase foreign articles without any compunction.

A common worker to-day thinks that it is no; part of his duty to speak or do anything to encourage Swadeshi. He thinks that if he concentrates on village industries, Swadeshi will take care of itself. If village industries articles are not available, even the best workers do not care to see whether they purchase Swadeshi or Videshi. I make this bold statement because of personal experience of the best workers unconsciously purchasing foreign articles.

Present Market Conditions.

The present market conditions also prove the same thing. In 1930 a number of Swadeshi shops came into existence. Special Swadeshi markets were created in Bombay and Ahmedabad; but to-day most of these shops have been either closed or they are in a languishing condition. The fact that the Swadeshi market is dwindling down day by day making room for Videshi shops, it is a clear sign of the present condition of Swadeshi. Foreign articles have captured the market. Even in district places, it is some times difficult to get ordinary Swadeshi articles. When things are not available at hand, people naturally go in for that which is available. The foreign imports especially during the last two years can convince any body how the foreigners are gradually re-capturing the position we gained in 1930.

Behaviour Of Captalists.

It is true that both in 1905 and 1930 the capitalists made heavy profits on account of Swadeshi movement but they did not substantially help the National movement. In many cases they did not make proper use of the enormous profits. They could have improved their own concerns and kept them up-to-date, so as to compete both in quality and cost of production with the foreign manufactures. They could have also started many other concerns which were badly needed by the country. But they did neither, and squandered much of the money in luxuries and thus promoted foreign industries. It is, therefore, natural that most of the Congressmen, especially the Socialists, think that promoting Swadeshi means encouraging the undeserving capitalists.

The safeguards in the new constitution are clearly meant to protect and encourage such foreign capitalists. During the last three years, many foreign factories have been started in India and their articles are sold as 'Made in India.' Till we are able to Nationalise industries or to put legal restrictions that they may not grow into capitalistic concerns, our clear duty is to encourage the present Swadeshi.

Small Industries

There is much talk nowadays about small industries or village industries. If the Congress ultimataely decidet to encourage only small industries, it is necessary that a clear definition of small industries be given. The maximum capital that should be invested, the number of workers to be engaged, the highest output to be turned daily, and the nature of the raw material to be used, whether electric or any other power be used or not, all these things have to be made clear by the Working Committee; otherwise each worker uses his own brain and interprets small industries as circumstances suit him. This

(Continued on page 11)

THOSE STAFF TALKS

Committing Britain To A War Alliance

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

Two events have altered the whole complexion of the Rhineland crisis this week. Hitler has made proposals for a settlement, which seem to opinion in this country, on the whole conciliatory and promising.

None the less, Mr. Baldwin's Government has taken the decision that military conversations between the British and French staffs shall begin. What are we to make of this contradiction?

The conversations, we are assured, will deal only with the present emergency. What is it? The Germans have moved some of their own troops on to their own soil. They have offered not to increase their numbers during a period of four months, not to station them near the French frontier.

Further, they have made the very proper proposal that an international commission should be formed to supervise these undertakings on the spot. They stipulate, however, that the French and Belgians shall also give the same undertakings, and shall submit to inspection by this same Commission.

No Risk Of "Incidents"

This plan reduces the risk of frontier incidents to a minimum. No attack could be prepared under the eyes of the neutral military attaches.

But no one in his senses imagines that the Germans are dreaming of an attack. Their conscript army, which came into being only last year, is not yet ready. It would be an act of suicide to throw raw troops against the impregnable French forts.

The French, however, will not listen to this offer. Nothing will satisfy them, but that the British staffs shall meet their own to concert joint measures of military defence against a non-existent German danger.

Very weakly, Mr. Baldwin, with evident reluctance, after long hesitation, has consented. The absurdity of the thing is obvious. If there had been danger, the staffs ought to have met, not in April, but instantly on March 7, when the Rhineland was occupied.

The French Objective

What do the French gain by this manoeuvre? They can now label us their allies. We are committed. We are in their camp.

"But only," says the easy-going Mr. Baldwin, "for the duration of this crisis." Well, if the French go on behaving in this way, the crisis may last for ever.

With every wish to be charitable, that is the impression one draws from the furious comments of their Press on Hitler's Note. They do not want appeasement. What they want is the encirclement of Germany, by a system of alliances.

But that is not all. What happens when two military staffs "converse"? Firstly, there is an exchange of secret plans.

But if once the British staff becomes acquainted with the French plans, it can never, in any future emergency, sit down to concert measures of defence with the German staff.

That would involve the disclosure of these confidential plans. In other words, no joint guanantee of the frontier on the old Locarno model can afterwards take place. Mr. Baldwin, by assenting to these conversations, has rejected in advance the offer of a general Western pact of non-aggression and mutual aid.

A Fatal Commitment

Secondly, when staffs "converse," they arrange to dovetail their defensive plans. The French mount guard over one section of the front, the British over another. They station their ships, and their troops, and locate their aerodromes accordingly.

This was done at sea between 1910 and 1914. The French fleet was concentrated in the Mediterranean and the British in the North Sea. Then, when war came Sir Edward Grey pointed out that the French, relying on our aid, had, by arrangement with us, left their Channel coasts unguarded.

Could we stand by and allow them to be attacked by the German fleet? So, fatally, the military conversations bound us in honour to fight at their side.

That may happen again. Some sector of the land front, some region of the air, some stretch of coast will be assigned to the British forces. When war comes, no matter how, can we leave a gap in the defence of France?

Act Of Provocation

What is the answer to this? Mr. Baldwin may say that the conversations are a mere formality, a gesture. A gesture of what? They are a gesture of alliance, of war to be waged in common.

I am not forgetting the wording of the official letter. The promise to fight beside the French will only come into force if they are the victims of "unprovoked aggression."

That is a term not easy to define: every belligerent appeals to it. But Mr. Eden simultaneously gave another reason for defending France and Belgium.

They must remain inviolate in order that our own coasts should be secure. That had been, he truly said, the historic maxim of English policy from the days of Queen Elizabeth to those of Mr. Asquith.

Now this maxim has no relation to morals. Whatever the conduct of France and Belgium may have been, if they so act that they bring on themselves the danger of invasion, our concern for our own safety wil require us to defend them.

Here, then, is the first obstacle to appeasement, and it is a grave one. To concert military measures against Germany, when there is no reason to suspect her of any

(Continued on Page 9).

Frankly Speaking

CHRISTENDOM AND CHRIST.

There is a pathetic touch of irony about the Easter message sent to all the Archbishops of the world by the Archbishop of Ethiopia, calling upon them to exert their influence against Italian aggression. Christianity to-day has strayed very far, indeed, from the ideal for which Jesus of Nazareth gave his life on the cross well nigh two thousand years ago. In commemorating the day of that great martyrdom, how many so-called followers of Christ gave thought this Easter to the message that Jesus gave to humanity by his crucifixion? For most of them it has been just a festival to be celebrated with merriment and revelry. It is hardly likely that Ethiopian Prelate's message will have any effect on a world, Christian only in name. And it is a grim commentary on the Christianity of modern "Christians" that Abyssinian towns were heavily bombed even on Easter day.

PEASANTS' AWAKENING.

One of the most important events that came off during the Congress week at Lucknow was the conference of peasants presided over by Mr. Mohanlal Goutam. The Conference, it is good to note, was attended by a large number of Kisan delegates from U.P. and Bihar and thus provided a much needed organisation for the Indian peasants' struggle to assert their rights. It is bound to assume more and more importance as the national struggle assumes a mass character. In a forceful speech the President gave a graphic account of the many disabilities and hardships under which Indian peasants have laboured for ages. So far they have suffered silently with resignation born of despair. But along with the general awakening in the country the peasants, too, are becoming conscious of the rights so long denied to them. They have now to struggle for their economic emancipation, and as that is an integral part of the general struggle for Swaraj, they can reasonably expect—we are sure they will receive—wholehearted co-operation from the Congress.

'SOUND OF FURY.'

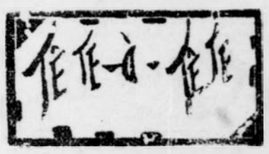
The proceedings of the U.P. Liberal Conference, which was recently held at Fyzabad, came as the 'sound of foam and fury signifying nothing.' For while they are extremely vigorous and vehement in their denunciation of the forthcoming reforms,—in fact the speeches might well have come from the most extremist platform—they lack the courage to draw the obvious conclusions from their premises. The Liberals yet display a childish faith in British statesmanship, and they, therefore, solemnly resolve to work the reforms for what they are worth. They fight shy of making common cause with the Congress in resisting the new Constitution 'which is even worse than the present one', and insist upon ploughing their lonely and infructuous furrow. One feels that the Liberals would be doing a greater service, if they showed a keener realisation of the new tendencies and forces in the country.

SCIENCE AND UTILITARIANISM.

We welcome the inauguration of the conference of scientific associations in the south, which is at present holding its session at Bangalore. Such a periodical gathering is bound to be of great service to the scientists engaged in different fields. It will be useful for exchanging experience, for comparing various methods of research, and for avoiding unnecessary duplication of work. Nor can one gainsay the intellectual stimulation which such a conference is bound to effect. Dr. Raman in his address of welcome rightly condemned the growing tendency to view the several departments of science as watertight compartments. Science, as he put it, is an impartible estate, and it must be viewed as a whole. We would, however, enter a caveat against Dr. Raman's observation that it was detrimental to India's progress to view scientific research from the purely utilitarian standpoint. One may theoretically agree to such a remark, but one feels that in the present poverty-stricken condition of this country, it would not be altogether inadvisable for our scientists to devote their brains to finding some 'immediate gains' for our poverty-stricken masses. In fact, they would be rendering a very great service thereby.

WOMEN'S DISABILITIES.

In the felicitous address which H. H. the Maharani of Baroda delivered at the opening ceremony of the Saraswati Hall of the Poona Law Cllege, she dwelt upon the many disabilities—disabilities amounting to positive injustice—which Hindu women have to suffer under the present law. Law, as Her Highness observed, is a very real issue in the lives of women in India at present and the modern enlightened womanhood of India is very naturally chafing under the various antiquated and indefensible restrictions imposed upon them, by a man-made law. Whether it is woman's status in a joint family or the question of inheritance of property, the scales of law are weighted heavily against her. It would not, indeed, be an exaggeration to say that in this sphere at any rate law and justice are widely divorced in India to-day. We should note in this connection that Baroda itself is giving an excellent lead in improving the legal status of women, which ought to be followed by British India, if the divergence between law and justice is to be ended soon.



WITHOUT COMMENT.

". . . . It is to the interest of India, . . . having regard to the world wide struggle and the policy of imperialist aggression, no nation can exist in isolation and the Crown is the link between the British and Indian nations. All we want is the equality of status between these two nations. And this, gentlemen, as I have already shown, was promised to us by Her Most Gracious Majesty, the late Queen Victoria as early as 1858."

—Sir Syed Wazir Hasan, presiding over Muslim League.

* * * *

With Rajen Babu, says Bori Bunder Minor, "is the bulk of nationalist opinion in the country. Of this there can be no doubt whatever."

We are glad to hear that. But we missed this compliment to Rajen Babu when he ascended the Congress throne in Bombay last year!

* * * *

Babu Rajendra Prasad, we are further told, "even more than Mr. Gandhi, is fitted to interpret the mind of the Indian masses."

We refuse to believe it. The only man fitted to interpret the mind of the Indian masses is—. To fill up the blank see Bori Bunder of April 17

* * * *

"Trees Have No Votes," announces a "Statesman" headline.

Nor, for that matter, have most of us in India.

* * * *

BRITAIN'S WORK FOR PEACE.

—Headline.

(1) In India—Government of India Act

(2) In Britain—Expensive rearmaments.

(3) In Europe—Anglo-German Naval Pact.

(4) In the World in General—Hoare-Laval Pact

? ? ? ?

* * * *

According to the British Official Wireless, a Blue Book has been published by the British Foreign Office "reproducing in part or in whole 60 documents—dispatches, telegrams, minutes, treaty provisions and communiques—illustrating some aspects of the diplomatic discussions."

Only some aspects! Others—and more interesting—aspects will not be illustrated

* * * *

It is, however, futile optimism to expect publication by the Government of India even of such Blue Books.

* * * *

"The Manager of a shoe shop in England has been fined five shillings for not giving himself a half-holiday. He was seen to be dressing a window at 5-15 p.m., although he should have gone off duty at 1-30. He protested to the magistrates that he did not want a holiday. The magistrates pointed out that he had contravened the Shop Act.

Bombay M.L.C.'s will do well to make a careful note of the case so that when next a measure like the Bakhale Bill comes they can —studiously forget it.

* * * *

The London correspondent of an Anglo-Indian daily writes:—

"Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode has given several addresses to various organizations since he returned from India. He confessed to a new experience when he addressed the Ladies' Army and Navy Club on the subject of British officers in India. His audience was composed chiefly of women. Never had a speaker a more attentive company."

We hope the worthy members of the "Ladies' Army and Navy Club" were not taking more than academic interest in Indian army matters!

* * * *

Journalists serving prison sentences in Egypt are to have the last word in comfortable jails. Special cells with electric light and running water are to be reserved for them.

Lucky devils!

What is amazing, however, is that inspite of such temptations no journalist has gone to jail during the recent past.

* * * *

Two ladies were trying to outdo each other in their social achievements.

"Yes,' said one, "my garden-party was a huge success. I expect you noticed all the cars outside my place? Nineteen altogether! But you didn't have many guests at your place last Saturday—I only noticed seven cars!"

"Oh," said the other serenely "they were mine—I had no visitors that day!"

"Only Freedom Can Prevent Repetition Of Jallianwalla"

SPEAKERS RECALL DARKEST PAGE IN HISTORY OF INDIA'S CONNECTION WITH BRITAIN

A large crowd was present at the "Kamgar Maidan," Parel, on Monday evening when a public meeting was held under the auspices of the 'F' Ward Congress Committee to celebrate the "Jallianwalla Baug Day."

Mr. Mahadeshwar, who presided, drew a graphic picture of the tragedy.

Mr. V. H. Joshi referred in detail to the tragedy and how it roused national indignation. He also referred to the two Committees, the Hunter Committee and the Committee appointed by the Congress, which, inquired into this dark page in India's association with Britain.

Mr. P. R. Lele recalled what General Dyer said, namely, that he wanted to teach a moral lesson to the people. He pointed out how the, enactment of the Rowlatt Act roused the conscience of even those who were supporters of Government, how Mahatma Gandhi came on the scene and organised the tremendous campaign to get this Act repealed and how Government tried to stifle the agitation. The agitation led to the indescribable happenings of the week beginning from 6th April culminating in the crawling lane humiliations and the heartless incidents at Jallianwalla Baug. A repetition of such acts would be impossible only when the country was free.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami said they had been protesting against the Punjab wrongs year after year, but had failed adequately to go into the root of the matter. Though the Punjab tragedy shocked human conscience, it did not surprise him. Imperialism was based on suppression of the human urge for progress and freedom. Unless imperialism was removed by the capture of power by the masses, they would not be able to prevent repetition of such horrors.

Proceeding the speaker said that the Punjab wrongs led to a radical change in the Congress. From the path of petition, prayer and protest, the Congress launched on the path of mass action. It was such a Congress that evoked mass attention and respect. It was natural that in the struggle they sometimes met with reverses. Such reverses should only steel their determination to march forward. They should not lose heart, as every failure was a stepping stone for success.

It was, therefore, heartening to find Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru coming out with a programme that brought hope and courage. Having made him the president of the Congress, it was only reasonable that he should be supported in what he wanted the Congress to do. To deny him support after making him their leader was like electing a commander who could not rely on his soldiers. In such a situation, instead of strength there would only be demoralisation. The speaker hoped that they would not lay themselves open to that charge, but that they would stand through thick and thin by Pandit Jawaharlal and put all their might in carrying out his programme successfully.

Mr. L. V. Kondaye and Mr. Bhise then addressed the meeting.

JALLIANWALLA AND ITS LESSONS

Rally To Call Of Pandit Jawaharlal

That the lessons of the tragedy of the Jallianwala Bagh and the Punjab Martial Law had not been forgotten by the people of this country and could not be forgotten until and unless all the repressive laws were repealed, were emphasised by speakers at a public meeting on Monday night held at Champagali (Bhuleshwar), in celebrating the last day of the "National Week."

The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Bhuleshwar D. C. C. Mr. Manibhai Desai presided.

The speakers, at the meeting, exhorted the people to stick to the Congress policy and programme, outlined in the Lucknow session of the Congress and appealed the audience to enrol themselves as Congress members.

The Chairman narrating the sufferings of the people, in the cause of the country, during the last seventeen years, explained Pandit Jawaharlal's address at the Lucknow session. The lead given by Pandit Jawaharlal to the country was clear and as the poor would have as much share as the rich in shaping the destinies of the nation, the speaker hoped that it would reach its goal earlier under his distinguished guidance.

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi pointed out that the movement had assumed greater importance after Pandit Jawaharlal had been elected President of the Congress and in its onward march towards the goal, peasants and workers had been called to join. He hoped that all would rally to the President's call, by enrolling themselves as Congress members.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia recalling the incident of the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh, informed the audience that the "Chronicle" was the first paper in Bombay to publish the details. The message was transmitted from Karachi and was received in Bombay on April 13, after seven days, and a wave of horror swept throughout the length and breadth of the city.

Mr. Yeshwant Parulekar extolled the sacrifices of the people in the cause of freedom.

After Mr. N. B. Deshpande had made an appeal to the audience to become Congress members, the meeting came to a close late at night.

100 INJURED IN DUBLIN CLASH

Procession In Memory Of 1916 Victims Ends In Fight With On-Lookers

DUBLIN, April 12.

About a hundred were injured in disturbances in Dublin when a procession of the Irish Republican Army, commemorating the victims of 1916 rebellion, clashed with the onlookers.

Throughout the route from the centre of the city to the Glasmevin cemetery large crowds cheered and booed the procession consisting of members of the Republican Congress of Communists.

Stones were thrown and blows exchanged with the police at one point, drew a baton attack on the Communist section, which continued its route.

At the entrance of the cemetery shouts raised: "This is a Catholic cemetery. Don't let the Communists in." Those who were attacked inside the cemetery included the Communist Commoner Gallacher, who was stoned but was not injured.—Reuter.

PLANES COLLIDE IN MID AIR

BUENOS AIRES, April 13.

Two civil aeroplanes collided in mid-air over Moron and crashed to the ground. Three occupants were killed and a fourth gravely injured.—Reuter.

TIDAL WAVE STRIKES STEAMER

MELBOURNE, April 13.

A tidal wave, believed to be due to a submarine earthquake, struck the Tasmanian steamer "Nairana" off Port Phillip. Five people were swept away and drowned.—Reu-

Rs. 24 Lakhs Water Scheme For Nagpur

NAGPUR, April 13

The Nagpur Municipality this morning adopted the Kanhan Water Supply Scheme, recommended by Sir Visweswarayya at a cost of Rs. 24 lakhs. The scheme will be completed within two years after the grant of loan by the Government.

At its last night's sitting, the Committee adopted a resolution protesting against Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's arrest.—United Press.

No Royal Courts This Year

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, April 13.

It is officially announced that there will be no Royal Courts this year but the two garden receptions at Buckingham Palace on July 21st and 22nd at which debutantes will be presented to His Majesty who with Queen Mary and other Royalties will probably sit in the gilt armchair under the magnificent Delhi Durbar canopy.

It is understood that debutantes will pass before His Majesty the King and make bows just as at Court. No mourning will be worn. Full "court mourning" terminates on July 20.—Reuter .

COLDEST EASTER OF CENTURY

Showers Of Sleet And Rain

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 13.

The coldest Easter of the century went a step further to-day when a temperature of 37 degrees was registered in central London as night minimum. At Kew it was only two degrees above the freezing point. Roof-points and roof-tops in north London were white with snow at an early hour. Showers of sleet and rain were frequent. Holiday-makers faced the continuance of arctic conditions. Over-coats and umbrellas replaced tennis rackets and luggage. Reports from the country show sunshine in some places and snow in others, but nowhere was it warm owing to chilly wind.

Pir Motamiyan Sahib

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGROL, April 12.

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb of Mangrol is now touring Gujerat to explain the advantages of the rural reconstruction and village uplift to the people including sanitation, gardening, cattle breeding, dairy and poultry farming, etc., also to ameliorate the condition of the Depressed Classes.

After visiting some places in the District of Broach he will proceed to Sankheda-Mewas.

Pandit Jawaharlal is seen addressing the Subjects Committee on the Office Acceptance issue.

"Communal Award, A Pernicious Offspring!"

U. P. Liberal Conference's Emphatical Condemnation Of New Constitution

FYZABAD, April 12.

The U. P. Liberal Conference assembled again to-day and passed a number of important resolutions.

The Conference re-affirmed its strong condemnation and opposition to the New Constitution as embodied in the Government of India Act 1935, which was even more objectionable than the Bill originally introduced and, on the whole, was worse than the present constitution.

The Conference emphatically asserted that no constitution could satisfy Indian opinion, which did not approximate as nearly as may be, to the Dominion Constitutions, and did not immediately concede to the people full rights of National Self-Government, with an irreducible minimum of reservations for a short period fixed by the Statute and which did not make for national solidarity.

The resolution was moved by Rao Raja Sham Behari Misra, Retired District Magistrate, who said that the Act was so bad that India would not at all be sorry, if the Act was withdrawn even at this stage.

Bodhraj Sahney, seconding, said that the Communal Award was a pernicious offspring of the New Constitution, the sole object of which was to punish the Hindus.

Other resolutions related to the Unemployment Committee's Report, Indians Overseas, Swadeshi and Untouchability.

After all the Resolutions were carried, Thakur Hanuman Singh, President, in his concluding speech, said that the Liberal Party had existed in the U. P. for very long, but its work had not been very satisfactory. He stressed the need for a substantial party fund and appealed to the Delegates to popularise the Liberal Party by active and sustained propaganda by starting Liberal Leagues in their respective Districts and by enrolling members.

The Conference terminated late in the evening.—A. P.

SMALL POX IN KATHIAWAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

Thakore Saheb of Rajkot opens a new Native Gymkhana at Rajkot.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, performed the opening ceremony of a new Indian Gymkhana at Rajkot on April 9. The new site is not only commodious but provides room for three tennis courts. It has cost Rs. 20,000.

SMALL-POX.

According to the latest Agency Gazette the fires of attacks and deaths due to small-pox, show a heavy rise. There were 795 attacks and 97 deaths while those for the preceeding week were respectively 320 and 61.

Porbander accounted for 150 attacks and 50 deaths; Junagadh, 352 attacks and 17 deaths; Deodar Thana circle, 15 attacks and 6 deaths; Sardargadh, 18 attacks and 3 deaths; Thara 61 attacks and 8 deaths; Kotda-Sanghani, 15 attacks and 1 death.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 147 of the Railway Act 1890, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the Bhavnagar State Railway, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, Junagadh, State Railway and Morvi Railway from the provision of the act in respect of the self-propelled passenger carrying vehicles with or without a trailer attached to the train services.

Saurashtra Seva Samiti has collected Rs. 2,970, so far, to start "Parabs" places specially in villages or on way to them where there is no facility for the supply of water.

The Young Men's Muslim Association, Kotda-sang-ani, distributed Rs. 6,746, th's year, among scholars, Karachi Tragedy Fund, and Quetta Relief Fund.

BAISHAKHI FESTIVAL IN KASHMIR

JAMMU TAURI, April 13.

The Political Secretary wires under date April 13:—

A Press Note says:—Baisakhi Festival was observed on 12 April 1936. A salute of 21 guns was fired at sunrise from all military forts. Review of troops was held at 8-30 a.m. simultaneously at Jammu and Srinagar. State guests, distinguished persons, Tazimi Ilaqadars, Jagirdars, Sardars, Ministers, High Court Judges, visitors non-Tazimi Ilaqadars, and civil Gazetted officers were invited to the review. At 9 a.m. the State Standard was unfurled and troops gave the royal salute and a salute of 21 guns was fired.

At 4-30 in the afternoon, a Nazar Darbar was held simultaneously at Jamu and Srinagar. As the first Nazar was presented the Guard of Honour presented arms and the band played the State Anthem and a salute of 21 guns was fired. Palaces and Srinagar were illuminated in the evening.—A.P.

SOVIET RESERVE PILOTS

3,000 Trained Last Year: Plan For 8,000 More In Current Year

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, April 13.

Three thousand five hundred reserve pilots have been trained last yester by the Amateur Air Clubs in the Soviet Russia, declared M. Kossarev, General Secretary, Young Communist League, in a fighting speech to-day. He added, it has been planned to train a further 8,000 such pilots during the present year and declared that if the Soviet was attacked their aeroplanes and tanks aided by the workers of Japan, Germany and Poland would crush the enemies. The Soviet youth is ready for war, but their preparations must be greatly accelerated.

ACCOUNTANT LEAVES £600,000

Sir William Barclay Peat, of Totteridge, Herts, formerly auditor of the personal accounts of King George, Queen Mary and the present King, left £604,643, net personalty £586,446. Estate duty of £223,478 15s. 6d. has been paid.

GREEK PREMIER DEAD

ATHENS, April 13.

Premier Demerdjis died this morning of Apoplexy.—Reuter.

Passionate Call To Service & Sacrifice

BENGAL PRESS ON JAWAHAR'S "SUPERB SPEECH"

It Represents High Watermark Of Patriotic Idealism

CALCUTTA, April 12.

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has amply justified his choice as president of the Indian National Congress at this crisis in the history of this great organization", says the Amrita Bazar Patrika" while commenting on the Presidential address. The paper adds:—

The keynote of the Presidential speech is lofty and the programme he has chalked out cannot fail to appeal to the minds of Young and all those who feel like young. It gives Congress workers something better than mere electioneering activities to work upon. The only defect, if defect, it can be called, is that Government will not allow the programme to be worked out."

"SUPERB SPEECH"

The "Forward" which welcomes the address as a "superb speech" and one of the "most inspiring and momentous pronouncements ever made from the Congress pulpit", writes: —

"In its essence it is a passionate call to service and sacrifice which cannot but produce profound and abiding impression on thousands and tens of thousands of Indians who will go through it with avidity and zest. It represents high watermark of patriotic idealism."

"A BRITISH PRODUCT"

The "Statesman" says:—"The overwhelming impression left upon us is that this is not an Indian speaking. In no sense whatever are these the words of Indian. That the Pandit is an Indian by birth is of course unquestioned. That he is British product is equally certain. Fate has made him modern Englishmen of the left, a revolutionary Socialist, a theoretical communist."

The "Basumati", Vernacular daily opines that the presidential address from beginning to end is an exhortation to awaken in the the present state of depression in the drooping hearts of people a burning desire for freedom and also is an attempt to chalk out a programme through which patriotic idealism will be turned into reality.

"UNCOMMON GENIUS"

The Ananda Bazar Patrika" another Vernacular Daily observes that the presidential address which has in it the imprint of Pandit Jawaharlal's uncommon genius, his extraordinary command of historical facts and thorough knowledge of economic and political conditions of India and the world, is unique in that he has not left the goal of the Nation vague or undefined."—United Press.

IDEALS AND REALITIES

NEW DELHI: April 13.

"Though we may soar with him in the realm of equalitarian ideology, we are soon brought back to the solid ground of inconvenient facts which beset Indian politics," writes the "Hindustan Times," commenting on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's address on the question of office acceptance.

The paper asks: "Would it not be better that beneficial legislation should emanate from a Ministry of Congressmen and is it not a better course to make the best use of a bad bargain and utilise the helm towards a new direction? There is a wide gulf between exalted ideals and crude realities."

TURNING POINT.

The "National Call" brought out a 48-page Congress Number, containing topical articles from the pen of leading Congressmen, including Messrs. Aney, Satyamurti, Pant, B. Das, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Masani, Sri Prakash and others.

The paper opines that Pandit Nehru's speech marks the turning point in the history of the Congress in that its President for the first time preached Socialism (which hitherto occupied at best, an academic position in the Congress), as a creed worthy of acceptance by the Congress within the pale of practical politics."

TRUE VISAGE OF FUTURE.

The "Tej" the leading Urdu daily, says: "Pandit Nehru's address contains ideas which are not likely to coincide with the views of the majority of his colleagues. This is inevitable in view of his Socialistic convictions. On the whole his address presents a true visage of the final shaping of the destinies of future India."

DEPARTURE FROM TRADITIONS.

The "Arjun," another vernacular daily, says: "Pandit Nehru has departed from the traditions of his predecessors, of keeping silence over matters on which they did not agree with the official policy of the Congress and has given out his Socialistic mind in his usual frankness and sincerity."—A.P.

AT PARTING OF WAYS

PATNA: April 13.

"At no time, in the general sense of the term, was the Congress at the parting of the ways than now, consequent on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's address in which he sought to switch on the Congress constitution, ideals and policy to a programme which is novel in its conception and revolutionary in character. In other words, it is intended to modify the latter from the progressive reformists mould into a radical-Socialist one, even if it means the banging of the Congress door against all other sections except those who can be designated in no other language than as promoters of class-war," says the "Indian Nation" commenting on the Congress Presidential Address.

The paper adds: "The only redeeming feature in the pursuit of his radicalism is his acknowledgment that his anti-imperialist complex will not be bracketed with endorsement of a militant programme, which may include the impracticable and dangerous doctrine of civil disobedience."

VIGOROUS AND OUTSPOKEN.

The "Searchlight" says: "It is vigorous and outspoken. It is characterised by that earnestness and sincerity which we have learnt to associate prominently with Panditji. The Address unfolds Panditji as he is. Unlike many of his so-called comrade friends, he knows the value of a United Front in the present conditions and more than that he recognises the great value of the work done by Mahatma Gandhi from whom he will not break away. What say our professed Socialist friends, who never miss an opportunity of dubbing Mahatmaji as the agent of capitalists and go about sensing an alliance between him and British Imperialism?"—A.P.

AUSTRIA EXPELS DR. WIRTH

Former Chancellor Of Germany's Indiscretion

VIENNA:

Accused of having violated the right of sanctuary, Dr. Joseph Wirth, the former German Chancellor, who since the advent of the Nazi regime in 1933 has been living in Vienna was asked by the Austrian State police to leave the country.

He has left for Italy.

It is alleged that Dr. Wirth made derogatory remarks about the Government of Austria.

Fatal Motor Accident In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, April 13.

A terrible motor accident occurred yesterday morning when two motor lorries of Baroda Municipality collided on road from Mandvi to Goyagate resulting in the death of one and serious injuries to four others. The driver of one of the lorries jumped and escaped with slight injuries. Most of the victims were passers-by. The injured persons have been removed to the hospital.

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New Hindu Minister Of Sind

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), (By Mail.)

The Hindu Communities in Sind are quite pleased to see D. B. Hiranand Khemsing Advani appointed a Minister of the separated Sind. He will, it is hoped, safeguard the interests of the minority community. The Diwan Bahadur is an ex-President of the Hyderabad Municipality which honoured post he held for many years.

Sir Lancelot Graham, the Governor Designate of Sind is visiting Hyderabad (Sind) after visiting Sukkur Barrage.

One more floor has been built over the ground floor to meet the rush of entrants to the Tolaram Girls High School, run by the Bhaibund Vidya Mandal, Hyderabad (Sind).

TURNBULL DEFEATS QUIST AT ADELAIDE

One of the surprises of the season has been the victory of D. P. Turnbull over A. K. Quist in the Adelaide metropolitan championship by 6—1, 6—3, 6—4, just after the latter had gained his third State singles title of the season, says "Law Tennis and Badminton."

Turnbull's way to victory was via his strong service and volleying. When his first service failed, he used a high kicking delivery to Quist's backhand under cover of which he was able to rush to the net. Forced on the defensive Quist was content to remain mostly on the baseline, evidently waiting for Turnbull to break down But Turnbull maintained a fast pace throughout.

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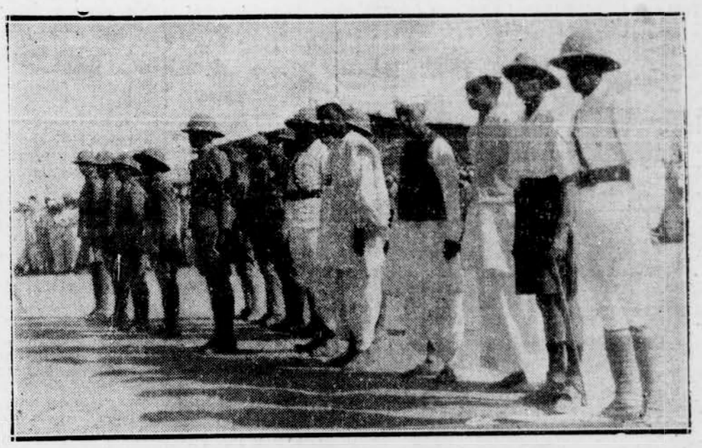
Camera Records Lucknow Activities

PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL INSPECTING THE VOLUNTEERS' CAMP.

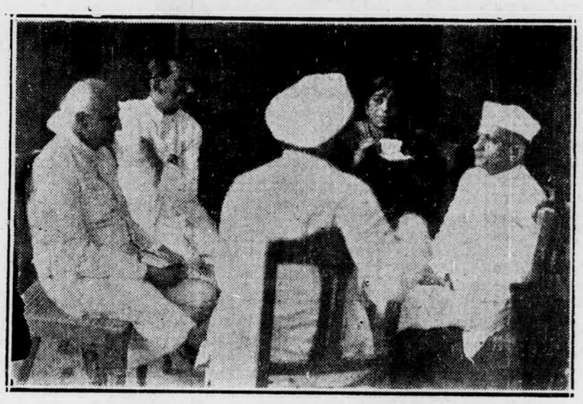
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru leaving the Subjects Committee Pandal after Saturday's meeting.



Pandit Jawaharlal and Babu Rajendra Prasad at the Flag Salutation.

Dr. Khan Sahib (right), the Frontier leader, snapped while having a talk with the Congress President.

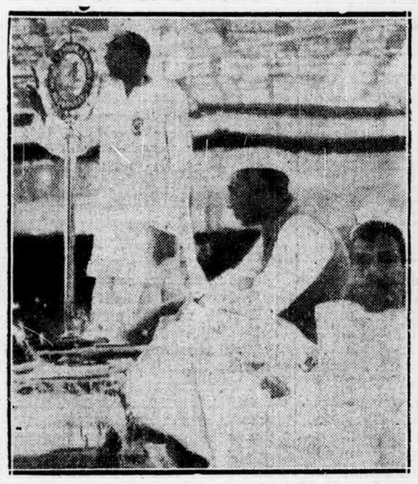
Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya and Babu Rajendra Prasad having a 'tete-a-tete' conversation.



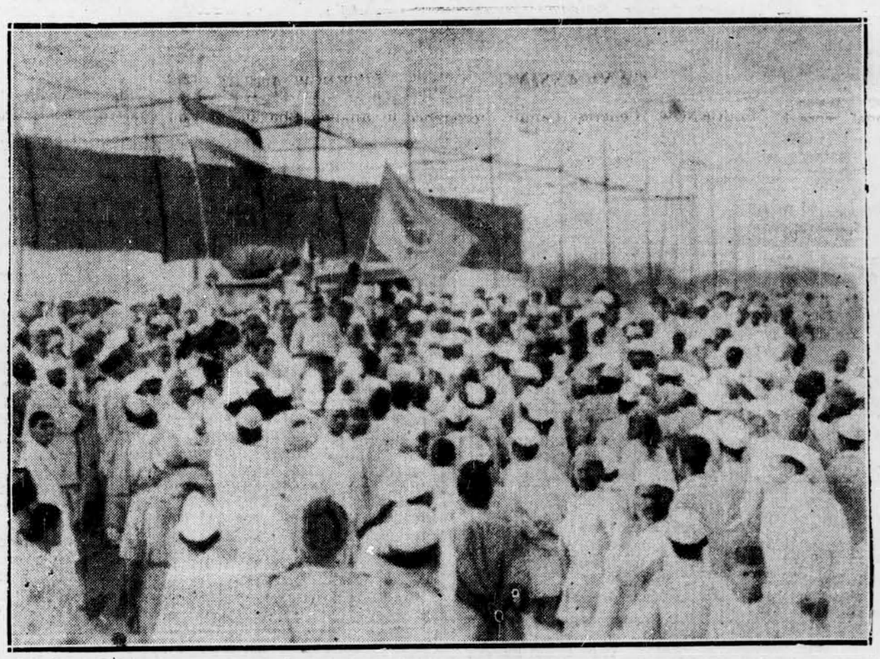
Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Nagindas T. Master and Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar discussing over a cup of tea.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad discussing the Communal Award question with Hindu and Muslim leaders of Bengal.

H. H. the Maharani of Baroda left for Europe by the mail boat on Saturday. The Maharaja Saheb also sailed by the same boat.

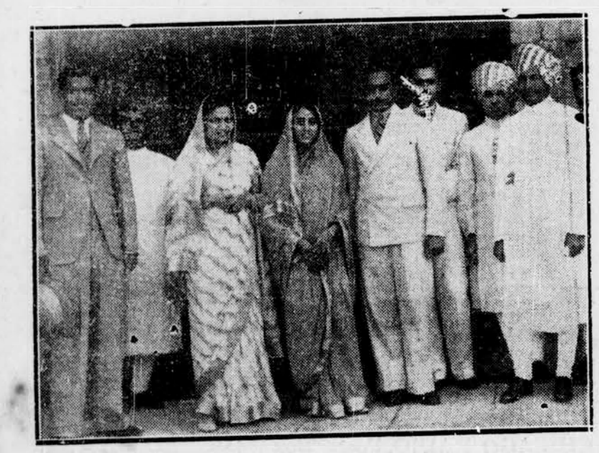


Mr. Achyut Patwardhan (Congress Socialist), addressing the Subjects Committee.



Mass demonstration of released political prisoners in front of the pandal of the Subjects Committee of the Congress.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu engaged in a talk with Pandits Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Vallabh Pant.



Prince Udaysingh Rao Gaekwad, grandson of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, sailed for England on Saturday accompanied by the Princess.

Sir Syed Wazir Hassan delivering his presidential address to the 24th session of the All-India Muslim League.

Capt. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the Bombay School of Art, left for England by last Saturday's mail boat.

JAWAHAR'S CABINET

Will Include Members From Both Left And Right Wings

LUCKNOW,
(Congress Camp), April 12.

With reference to the rumours going round the Motinagar Camp regarding the probable resignation of some of the Working Committee Members from the Committee, it is being held here that as a matter of fact, the question of resignation by Rajendra Babu and other Members of the Working Committee as a sequel to sharp differences of opinion between them and Pandit Jawaharlal does not come in at all. The life of the present Working Committee is all but extinct, there being only two or three days for it to run out. All that seems likely after this open rupture is that Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and some other prominent Congress leaders who find themselves unable to subscribe to all the Leftist programme enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal, will express their inability to accept seats on the latter's Cabinet which will be formed after the Congress session is over.

FORMATION ON NEW BASIS.

If such a contingency actually arises as is most likely, then the Congress Working Committee, which is to be the supreme executive body of the Congress for the next twelve months, will have to be formed entirely on a new basis with the people who really share Pandit Jawaharlal's views in regard to the major economic and political issues. Indications are clear, however, that Pandit Jawaharlal will yet make an attempt to form his Cabinet with representatives from both wings of the Congress—Right as well as the Left.

He is understood to hold the view that the time is not yet when the Right and Left wings within the Congress can afford to go in entirely opposite directions.

It is understood Gandhiji's advice is being sought by Pandit Jawaharlal to find a way out of this difficult situation and for the preparation of the list of Congress leaders who might be included in the new Working Committee to be formed in two or three days' time.

DIFFERENCES IN "CABINET"

(MOTINAGAR CAMP)
LUCKNOW, April 12.

That there exist sharp differences between Pandit Jawaharlal's views and the views of most of the Members of the present Working Committee is no more a secret. The question which is being asked here is this: "Does this mean the parting of the ways between Pandit Jawaharlal and his old colleagues like Rajendra Babu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Rajagopalacharlar and others who had taken a big share in shaping the policies and programme of the Congress during the last sixteen years.

It is now known that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has not been able to see eye to eye with these colleagues on the Working Committee on many items in the programme chalked out by it for adoption at the open session of the Congress. And wherever Panditji has differed, he has, without being bothered by the handicap of conventions, freely given out his views although this has invariably meant considerable embarrassment to the other members of the Working Committee.

On the issue of the abolition of the system of proportional representation day before yesterday, Panditji expressed himself in favour of the Socialist amendment and against the Working Committee's resolution. Yesterday he openly dissociated himself from the official resolution and gave a lead in support of the Socialist amendment. It is an open secret that the majority of the members of the Working Committee resented this departure on the part of Pandit Jawaharlal and joined hands in defeating these amendments on which Panditji's heart was set.

NO DECISION YET

(Continued from Page 12)

and working classes in this country cannot be attributed entirely to the system of landlordism.

The two schools of thought, it is understood, have not yet been able to evolve a mutually acceptable formula on these items in the programme.

The Working Committee meets again at 8 in the morning to-morrow.—United Press Special.

MEMBERS BUSY CANVASSING

LUCKNOW (Congress Camp):
April 13.

Congress leaders this morning were confident that the session would end to-morrow night.

The Congress Working Committee met again this morning and continued discussion of the economic programme. One of the leaders commenting on this said, "We are going to expand a little the Karachi Programme. When we have no active movement we must at least produce a programme."

There was apparent sign of reaction in Motinagar to yesterday's excitement. Crowds were smaller and leaders too took things easily.

However, members of the Working Committee are busy canvassing delegates to see that their votes in favour of Working Committee resolution on the Government of India Act are not tampered with by Socialists.

There was some comment in the Leaders Camp on that part of Pt. Jawaharlal's address in which he expanded his written remarks. Speculation is also proceeding regarding new President the Working Committee will select. It is said that the inclusion of Mr. Narendra Dev, leader of the Socialists is a certainty. In any case it will be a coalition cabinet but the majority will be of those who are at present members of the Committee.

Women's Demonstration.

A new feature of Congress activity to-day was that whereas hitherto women were visible as volunteers, to-day Congresswomen held demonstration in the Subjects Committee Pandal giving their views of how Congress politics should be run.

The Anti-Office Conference leaders were also busy organising another popular demonstration on the eve of the debate in the open session of the Congress.—A. P. Special.

MOVE TO CENSURE DR. PATTABHI?

Why He Was Absent From Congress Cabinet Meeting

CONGRESS CAMP (Lucknow):
April 12.

It is further understood that the first item to engage the Working Committee's attention this morning was the situation arising out of some of the members of the Committee addressing the Subjects Committee yesterday in direct opposition to the resolution officially adopted at the Working Committee meeting and piloted by Babu Rajendra Prasad on behalf of the Working Committee.

It is understood that at one of its previous sittings during this session the Working Committee exhaustively went into the question of joint responsibility of the members of the Congress Cabinet, and adopted a specific resolution enjoining upon all its members to abide by whatever decision the majority might adopt.

Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramiah who it may be recalled spoke at yesterday's sitting of the Subjects Committee against the official resolution of the Working Committee on the Government of India Act, is not attending this morning's sitting of the Working Committee and this lends support to the report that an influential member of the Working Committee has brought forward a motion to censure Doctor Sitaramiah's conduct which was in violation of this specific resolution of the Working Committee.—United Press Special.

JAWAHARLAL AND KING

Was Any Interview Proposed?

The "Indian Social Reformer" comments on the report that King Edward VIII invited Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, to meet him and discuss political issues in India, during the Pundit's stay in London.

The report goes that Pundit Jawaharlal refused the invitation on the ground that such an interview would lead to all sorts of speculations in political circles in India.

The "Indian Social Reformer" considers that Pundit Jawaharlal "missed a golden opportunity."

Incidentally it is notable that, though this report has been in circulation for some time, it has not been contradicted by Pundit Jawaharlal.

SANATANISTS ACTIVE

(Congress Camp.)
LUCKNOW, April 13.

The Sanatanists who caused interference in Ananda Bhavan, Allahabad, while the Congress Cabinet were deliberating on momentous issues there, seem to be up again for mischief. Report has it that they are organising some sort of a march to the Congress Nagar, for some one seems to have put in their heads that orthodoxy is in danger.

Efforts are being made to nip the evil in the bud. The "United Press" understands that the information was conveyed to the Congress Working Committee while they were at work in the President's Camp this morning and that the Committee discussed the development for some time.—United Press Special.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE MEETING CANCELLED

(Congress Camp).
LUCKNOW, April 13.

"There will be no meeting of the Subjects Committee to-day. The Subjects Committee meets again to-morrow, April 14. at 2 p.m." This notice has been issued today at 1 p.m. by Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee.

Visitors' tickets to the open session have been reduced from Rs. 2 to Re 1 and the Subjects Committee from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2.

Season ticket to open session has been reduced from Rs. 3 to Re. 1-8-0—United Press Special.

Women And Children Bombed With Terrible Gases

Ethiopian Princess Appeals To Women's Council Of League Of Nations Against Criminal Breach Of 1925 Protocol

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Lady Gladstone, chairman of the Women's Advisory Council of the League of Nations Union, has received the following cable on March 25 from Princess Tsehai, President of the Ethiopian Women's Work Association:

"For seven days without break the enemy have been bombing the armies and people of my country, including women and children, with terrible gases.

"Our soldiers are brave men; they know that they must take the consequences of war.

"Against this cruel gas we have no protection, no gas masks—nothing.

"This suffering and torture is beyond description; hundreds of our countrymen are screaming and moaning with pain.

"Many, many of them are unrecognisable since the skin has been burned off their faces. 'These are facts.

"The Ethiopian Women's Work Association decided to appeal to the women of the world to use their influence against the use of these ghastly methods.

"With all the power that is in me and with the greatest appreciation for what the women of England and Scotland have done to help our wounded and suffering, on behalf of my mother, the Empress, and the members of this Association, "may I appeal to the Women's Council of the League of Nations Union to protest against this criminal breach of the 1925 protocol?"

THOSE STAFF TALKS

(Continued From page 6)

aggressive intention, is an act of provocation.

Insurmountable Obstacle

The second obstacle may prove to be insurmountable. The British Government has again given way to the French, and will insist on an undertaking from Hitler that he will suspend work on his fortifications in the Rhineland during the four month period of negotiation.

This would be a senseless demand, unless the intention is to make the prohibition permanent, so that no German Government could assent, save under the threat of force.

By this claim to equality, Hitler must stand or fall. So long as the French retain their impregnable line of subterranean fortresses it is impossible, if Europe is to be a family of nations with equal rights to justify such a veto.

None the less, this is what the French require of us. So far I do not think that Mr. Baldwin will go. What then is gained by risking every chance of appeasement to gain a delay of four months?

Hitler's Sincerity

Space forbids a discussion of the longer-range proposals from Berlin for moral and material disarmament and a new system of pacts and arbitration.

One cannot dismiss them out of hand as insincere. Probably Hitler was sincere when he drafted them; a year or two hence this neurotic may be equally sincere when he violates them.

One has to note that he offers pacts of non-aggression to all his neighbours, but Russia is not among them. He may answer that Germany and Russia have no common frontier.

Moreover, if he rejoins the League, which he is ready to do at once, he will be bound by the Covenant, towards Russia, as towards the rest of us.

My own view has always been that all these separate pacts are superfluous and something worse, for they tend to weaken the general obligations of the Covenant.

Whether that document is to mean anything in the future depends, however, not on Hitler's signature, but on the League's own behaviour in the Abyssinian affair. If it allows aggression to prosper in Africa, no amount of ink and paper will serve to protect Russia.

(WORLD COPYWRIGHT RESERVED)

CONGRESS MUST CHAMPION WOMEN'S CAUSE

"They Will Help Men In Their Struggle For Country's Freedom"

(CONGRESS CAMP.)
LUCKNOW, April, 13.

"Motinagar" was somewhat quieter in appearance, there being no engagement for men in the morning. The Subjects Committee Pandal has been lent to the ladies for their informal conference. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Lakshmi Pandit, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Mrs. Laderani Zutshi and Mrs. Dillaben Sarabhai, whose speech was translated in Hindi by Vijailakshmi.

Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit wanted her sisters to join in the struggle for freedom, but not despise house work.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji declared women were not domestic machines.

Mrs. Zutshi advised them to exercise the right of vote properly and in best interests of the country.

Mrs. Dillaben Sarabhai narrated the experiences of Gujarati ladies during the Satyagraha campaign.

Mrs. Dunichand from Punjab exhorted the Congress to take up the cause of women as part of their programme.

Mrs. Naidu disappointed the audience by not addressing it. But she assured them that she would speak the next day when the Conference reassembles. Mrs. Naidu, however, asked the ladies to come with open hearts and open minds to participate in the debates.

Among those present were Mrs. Uma Nehru, Mrs. Hathee Singh, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Bakshi, Mrs. Purnnia Banerjee, Sreemati Parabati Devi and Sreemati Chandeb Bibi. All speakers unanimously stressed on the urgent need for social reforms. The Indian National Congress should include in their programme the cause of women. Women could help their men folk in their struggle for the freedom of the country as much they could do in any other department of life.—United Press Special.

30 YEARS' SUFFERING WITH DILATED STOMACH.

Here is a case of intense interest to all sufferers from indigestion and stomach trouble. Even if you have been in pain for years and have tried all sorts of medicines without relief you can still be cured if you will only do as Mr. M. did and begin taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder at once.

But let him tell his own story—here is his letter: "For nearly 30 years I have suffered with dilated stomach and Duodenal Ulcer. I have been experimented on and tried numerous remedies without result. After taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder for six months I can assure you that I have had no recurrence of the pain although I have discontinued the powder. I am quite willing to repeat the above under oath, as it may appear too amazing to be believed."

If this wonderful Maclean Brand Stomach Powder can actually bring relief so quickly, you should not hesitate to give it a trial! But be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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STRENGTHEN ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT

Greetings From Abroad To Lucknow Session

(CONGRESS CAMP), LUCKNOW, April 12.

The following messages of good wishes and success to the Congress have been received:—

Mr. Reginald Bridgeman sends the following message:—

"We greet the people of India through the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress. Your Congress is meeting in a period when possibilities of new world upheaval are looming large on the horizon, when the world crisis has shaken the capitalist system to very foundations, when throughout colonial and semi-colonial countries, movements for liberation are gathering strength to move forward to new and more decisive battles and when the masses of people throughout the world are deriving new hope and inspiration from the impressive achievements of the Socialist construction in Soviet Union which has raised the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to such a powerful position in the world that it is looked up to by peace-loving peoples throughout the world as a main bulwark against the new world war.

In these circumstances deliberations of your Congress assume a particular significance.

The National Government of Britain is to-day enormously expanding its armaments. It is proposing to increase its air force overseas by 37 squadrons.

People of India may rest assured that the League against Imperialism will not relax its efforts to combat the rearmament plans of the National Government and at the same time to enlighten the people of this country as to the fatal effect of colonial domination not only to colonial peoples but to themselves as well.

We trust that as a result of your deliberations you will be able to achieve a great unity of Indian people that you will be able to reach an agreement on a programme which can be the basis of a struggle against the New Constitution and for the freedom of India.

The greater your success in achieving these aims the more will the plans of war mongers be hampered and greater will be the strength of your forces for liberation.

EQUAL PARTNER IN EMPIRE

The following messages from friends of India in foreign countries wishing success to the Congress were read at the open session:—

Mr. George Lansbury, Leader of British Labour Party, writes:—

"I send my very best wishes to all my Indian comrades and friends and trust that the 49th session of the Congress will be a great success; that very soon people of India will be recognised as a Sovereign State and that the Sovereign State will remain a member of British Commonwealth of Nations on terms of equality with Australia, South Africa and Canada."

Example To The West

The Dutch Group of Friends of India from Holland write:—

"The Dutch Group of Friends of India who are believers in non-violence want to send to the Indian National Congress their fraternal greetings. We feel most thankful to our Indian brothers and sisters who in spite of extremely heavy odds have carried on under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi their struggle for national independence through different phases of the non-violent movement and set an example to the West that we can only hope it will learn to follow."

Mr. Fenner Brockway, Secretary, Independent Labour Party, writes:—

"You are engaged in the tremendous creating of a new India which shall be socially and economically free as well as politically independent. We wish you well in that task and promise you all the co-operation that it is possible to give."

The Secretary, Friends of India, Dundee, Scotland, writes:—

"We affirm our belief in favour of self-determination for India and assure the Congress that we are solidly with her."

I. L. P.'s Greetings

Messrs Maxton and Brockway on behalf of the Independent Labour Party in Great Britain, writes:—

"The I. L. P. Conference greets the Indian National Congress in its anti-imperialist solidarity".

Mr. Rash Behari Bose from Japan writes:—

"Wish Congress all success".

G. O. M.'s Appeal

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavacheriar writes:—

"Warm congratulations. Sorry illness prevents attendance. Pray forgive. The session is critical. Respectfully and prayerfully appealing to every Congressman to aim at high work and achieve a united and solid front and team spirit."

The Vice-President of the Indian National Organisation, Zanzibar, writes:—

"Hearty greetings of the Indian community residing in the Zanzibar Protectorate to the 49th Session of the Indian National Congress. We are very grateful indeed to the Congress for the solicitude and deep anxiety it has always shown for our problems in Zanzibar and of Indians abroad, specially when iniquitous and racial measures are adopted in Zanzibar. The Zanzibar Indians hope that the Congress in its present session will make an emphatic pronouncement on the Zanzibar question in particular, and on Indians abroad in general."

Demonstrate Unity

Mr. Horrace C. Alexander from London, writes:—

"The best hope of Indian freedom seems to lie in strengthening and uniting the Congress in support of a policy that will lead to the emancipation of the people of India from domination both from outside and inside India. I trust even if there are inevitable differences of view of immediate tactics, the forthcoming session of the Congress will demonstrate more than ever the fundamental unity of principles among the politically conscious millions of India."

Messages of sympathy and goodwill were also received from the following distinguished friends of India, namely, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Madeline Romain Rolland, the Indian Swaraj League of London, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom from Holland, the Zamiat-i-Ulema of Transval, Johannesburg, the Chairman of the International Committee for Political Prisoners of New York City.—United Press Special.

From Japan

Dr. Sata, President of Osaka (Japan), sends the following message:—

"The Oriental Culture League of Japanese Industrialists, and Journalists sympathise with Indian aspirations for independence and wishes the Congress all success."

Dr. Suchiro, President of Kobe (Japan), sends the following message:—

"Kyoto Indo-Japanese Association members offer greetings and wish success to the Congress."

COMPATRIOTS' GREETINGS

Mr. Anand Mohan Sahay, Kobe (Japan), writes:—

"Greetings from compatriots. May you keep our Flag flying ever high. Pray amend the constitution that we may serve freely abroad."

Mr. Junkichi Okami, Secretary of the Kansai Indo-Japanese Association, Kobe (Japan), says:—

"The Kansai Indo-Japanese Association prays success to the Congress".

Mr. Richard B. Gregg, Willingford, P. A., says:—

"All good wishes to the Congress Session."—United Press Special.

TASK BEFORE AHRARS

Nation Must Be Free Before Islam Can Be Emancipated, Says Bukhari

FEROZEPUR, (By Mail).

Delivering his address at the District Ahrar Conference on Friday last Syed Atta Ulla Shah Bukhari said that the first thing that struck any impartial student was that whereas the Muslims of other countries were free, Indian Muslims were not so

He gave a short history of the Ahrar Movement and said that it came into being when at Lucknow in 1928 the Punjab Muslims having solidly supported the Nehru Report. Maulana Shaukat Ali charged them with betraying their faith, whereupon the Punjab Muslims decided to set up a separate body which would fight for national liberty and religious enlightenment. It was incidental that the Ahrars found themselves also dealing with the Mirzai religion.

One of the objects of the Majlis-i-Ahrar, continued the speaker, was the attainment of national freedom for India. India did not belong to the Hindus alone. Islam did not teach self-aggrandisement and pursuit of narrow selfish ideals, but universal service. The emancipation of Islam, which was their object, was not possible unless the country was emancipated first.

LIBERATE WOMEN.

Along with this political object there was another aim which the Ahrars kept in view—this was the religious regeneration of the Muslims. That Ahrars wanted that Muslim women should be given their share according to the Muslim law of inheritance, that expensive and luxurious habits should be avoided and that a straight and simple life should be lived. It was for this purpose that the Majlis-i-Ahrar had set up a separate body called "Shoala Tablig" which had now over 250 branches throughout the country.

A number of resolutions were passed. One resolution condemned the assault on Maulvi Anait Ullah Shah on March 29 and another resolution urged the boycott of Mirzais.—A. P.

DEADLOCK AVERTED

Govt. Intervene In Karnatak Bank Affairs

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI: (By Mail).

Apparently in response to the numerous representations of the Bank's constituents, the Government have intervened in the affairs of the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank and thereby prevented the threatened deadlock. They have issued orders forbidding the Board's meeting of only eight directors, convened by the Assistant Registrar for the 12th inst. to elect a new Chairman and a new Managing Director.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dharwar held on Saturday last under the presidentship of Mr. A. F.I. Pathan, M.L.C., passed a resolution appreciating the action taken by the Government and expressing their opinion that the Registrar's orders regarding the election of the new Chairman and the new Managing Director were unjustifiable and "ultra vires"

It was also prayed in the resolution that the Registrar's orders should be cancelled or in the event of his decision in respect of the election petitions being upheld the election of the new Chairman and the Managing Director should be ordered to be held after the seats rendered vacant by the Registrar's orders were filled up.

WITHDRAW "ILLEGAL" ORDER

Karnatak Central Bank Directors Give Notice To Registrar

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, April 13.

It is reliably understood that four Directors representing the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank's individual shareholders this day gave notice to the Co-operative Registrar through their pleaders under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code that unless the Registrar be pleased to withdraw his "illegal" order they would proceed against him in a Court of Law for declaration and damages.

It may be recalled that by his recent decision in Rao Bahadur Patil's election appeal, the Registrar had declared the election of these four directors invalid, and thereby unseated them.

It is also understood that some of these directors have addressed representations to the Government regarding the illegal and ultravires character of the Registrar's orders.

SCIENTIFIC BODIES CONFERENCE

Joint Easter Session At Bangalore

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The Joint Easter session of the following scientific bodies started in a three-day meetings in Bangalore on Friday morning:—

The Association of Economic Biologists, Coimbatore; the Indian Academy of Sciences; the Indian Chemical Society, (Madras Branch); Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland (Indian Section); Society of Biological Chemists, India; South Indian Science Association, Bangalore.

The address of welcome was read by Sir C. V. Raman which was followed by the inaugural address of Dewan Bahadur N. N. Ayengar, Chief Engineer to the Government of Mysore and President of the present session.

The great need in India at present in the matter of improving the cities was dealt with in an instructive lecture by Dr. G. J. Fowler, D. Sc.—A. P.

Inquiry Into Amritsar Communal Disturbances

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRITSAR, (By Mail).

It is learned that L. Bisheshar Nath, District Inspector of Police has been appointed to enquire into the communal disturbances of the 31st March. The Official Enquiry, it is stated, will shortly commence.

Thakur Ripudaman Singh, R. S. L. Diwan Chand Saini, Advocate, Gurdaspur and Capt. Sunder Singh are the three candidates who have been nominated for the Punjab Legislative Council bye-election in the vacancy caused by the death of Rai Bahadur Kesar Singh from the Amritsar-cum-Gurdaspur Non-Mohamedan Rural Constituency.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Satya Paul Virmani, President Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Delhi Area, and Proprietor, Jawala Flour Mills Amritsar, to Kumari Vimla, daughter of Rai Sahib Hakum Rai, Executive Engineer, Jhang. The wedding will be celebrated on the 23rd April at Jhang. The bride is a graduate of the Punjab University.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY COURT

Popular Element Eliminated

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIGARH: April 11.

When the elections to the Aligarh University Court were held, the progressive section was not a bit surprised that the names among others, of the only lady member of the Court, Miss Noor Jehan Yusuf, the only M.L.A. from the Muslim Province of Frontier, Dr. Khan Saheb, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi, M.L.A., the oldest member of the Court, Kh. Sajjad Husain and Moulana Shaukat Ali, were eliminated and all the nominees of the Vice-Chancellor supported by Government officials and title-holders were elected. A knight-member of the Court was heard saying, "I know in the coming general elections to the Legislatures they will not give us shelter, why should we not have our day in the Aligarh University?"

English Airmail

KARACHI, April 13.

The Imperial Airways East-bound plane is expected here at 4-30 p.m.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

While, thus the Indian peasant is fondly looking up to the incoming Viceroy for pulling him out of the mire, the outgoing Viceroy has tried to evince popular sympathy in his farewell address to the Central Legislature by a proud reference to our financial strength and by a reference to the devastating problem of unemployment in this country. No doubt, there has been a slight recovery from the severe economic depression, which was at its worst at the time of Lord Willingdon's arrival and there might also have been a saving in the public expenditure but substantially, nothing has been done to improve the economic lot of the country.

VERDICT ON OTTAWA

The Assembly verdict on the Ottawa agreement has no doubt voiced the long felt wish of the mercantile community but it has nevertheless created some very uneasy difficulties both at Delhi and at Whitehall. Doubts have been expressed at the observance of the Fiscal Autonomy convention as interpreted by Sir George Rainy and it is even rumoured that the Secretary of State might intervene. Whatever it might be, the implication that there is an agreement between the Government of India and the legislature as evidenced by the desire of the Government to abide by the decision of the legislature, cannot be questioned. This verdict need not in any way signify a denunciation of the principle of reciprocal trade agreements and the policy of free trade and self-sufficiency within the Empire, but it has pronounced the virtual death of an agreement which has been considered inimical to our economic interests. A notice of revocation is shortly expected from the Government of India, but it might not be in any way a bar for another agreement with all the Empire countries on a more equitable basis.

PROSPECTS OF STEELS.

The local stock exchange was dull and colourless during the week. There was a steadier tone all round, the steels remaining dull during the past few days in spite of the booming conditions in New York and London. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. has shown a progressive increase in the production of finished steel during the last ten years searching practically the maximum capacity in the the current year. From 374,000 tons in 1926-27, it came up to 650,000 tons in 1935-36, and there was a similar upward tendency in the gross profits of the company. But there are as many as three different sets of opinion as regards the dividend prospects. this year and in the years to come. A careful study of the position of the Industry would certainly warrant a dividend of Rs. 6 and 7-8-0 on ordinarys and deferreds respectively, while according to some, there might not be anything at all on the deferred shares, though there might be a return of 4 1/2 to 6 per cent on ordinaries. However the Industry has now come to stay and hence the sacrifices of the investors in the past should be made the basis for their participation in the prosperity of the company which seems to be assured.

Another redeeming feature seems to be the advancement of the Indian giltedged far ahead of the sterling stock while the 3 1/2 per cent sterling loan declined to 97 3/4, the 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper advanced to Rs. 98-7-0 the reason being the primary short covering influence which was the result of the favourable peace proposals. Therefore it can confidently be asserted that the giltedged would register higher levels in the future.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY SURVEY

(BY ZANDHYALA)

Pending the developments in the realm of international politics the aftermath of the activity of the Locarno powers, culminating in the logical French reply to the German memorandum has coincided with the pre-holiday mood of the markets. With the attitude of Geneva, both weird and weary the activity in the markets has been subdued and restricted, though a strong upward tendency is unmistakable. The French reply definitely reiterates once more the League principles and is remarkable or its modulated conventionality and firmness. The proposals include the procreation of economic ties, bilateral and multilateral the laying out of an organised international police force as well as the necessity for maintaining the territorial 'status quo' with a provision for the creation of broad regional agreements fructifying ultimately,, in the materialisation, of the ideal visualised by M. Briand, in the form of the United States of Europe. The reply is emphatic on the belief that any fortification of the Rhineland by Germany is a proof positive of their disbelief in collective peace and organised security. Thus the political horizon, full of the unconfirmed, Abyssinian war reports, and the procrastinations of the Committee of thirteen, as well as the disharmonic nationalistic outbursts of the Indian politicians, caused by the impending viceregal change, and the flattery pronouncements of the retiring veteran, has been responsible for this frenzied state of financial inactivity and suspense.

FLUX OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

In the sphere of International exchanges the Franc continues to be easy and the dollar firm Fears of devaluation persist in France and the huge gold exodus to the extent of 1670 million francs for the week ending 3rd April has brought down the percentage of the note cover from 69.39 to 67.42. The exhaustion of the English credit has given currency to unconfirmed reports of an advance of one milliard Francs by some prominent Dutch Bankers. The move for a closer collaboration on Financial problems between United States and China, coupled with the shy desire of the English chancellor for an early stablization, might bring about an era of freer trade and fewer exchange fluctuations.

COMMODITIES LOOK UP

While, the Bullion markets have been steady, with minor, and small range fluctuations, the commodity markets have evinced some activity with a firm undertone in cotton due to a large export demand. This firmness in the cotton markets has been the result of the decision that, the loan cotton will be released at the rate of about one million bales per annum during the latter half of the season as not to compete with each season's crop. For the present, the farmer can take back his cotton at a minimum of 11.25 cents and this arrangement is indeed constructive as there is no fear of large stocks being thrown into the trade all at once The prospects of Indian cotton in particular also seem to be bright because of the useful attempts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee as regards the encouragement of long staple cotton in Sind and the various seed distribution and extension schemes at Surat and elsewhere.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Speaking of the agricultural policy in general, the impending arrival of Lord Linlithgow appears to hold out a prospect of an attempt to tackle the problems of rural credit, indebtedness and uplift by former chairman of the Agricultural Commission. The rural credit department of the Reserve Bank is expected to commence work very soon and every encouragement is expected from the new Viceroy, who, as we are told is wedded to a policy of tax relief and an improvement in the income from agriculture.

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Weak "insecticides" won't kill FLIES!
Be sure you get POWERFUL FLIT
Don't risk your health and comfort by accepting worthless "insecticides" or imitations that masquerade under the name of Flit. Remember—there is only one Flit. Flit is sold only in the yellow tin with the soldier and black band—sealed to prevent fraudulent refilling. Will not stain. You can absolutely rely on Flit to kill all household insects.
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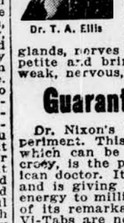
Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

STOP THAT COLD *Quickly-Surely*

● Don't let a cold get the best of you. Fight it energetically with Listerine Antiseptic. Gargle every two hours with Listerine, full strength, and you will give nature powerful aid in restoring normal health.

Listerine is effective against colds because it destroys 98% of the germs in the mouth and throat. Yet Listerine is absolutely harmless to delicate membranes and has a clean, pleasant taste.

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS UP

Technical Position Healthy And General Trend Upward

BULLION CLOSED BUT WHEAT STEADY

BOMBAY, April 13.

On Monday all London and Liverpool markets were closed.

N. Y. COTTON FAIRLY STEADY.

New York cotton ruled fairly steady on local buying and short covering The technical position was healthy and the general trend was upward but business was restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT STEADY.

Chicago wheat maintained a steady tone.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 13.

Previous closing	11.02
To-day's opening	11.06
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	11.07
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 13.

Previous closing	5.94
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 198-8
July August	Rs. 201-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 13.

Cotton was moderately active on scattered buying and covering by local interests but business was very restricted by holiday abroad. However the general trend of prices showed an upward tendency with the technical position of the market very healthy.

Trading in July commenced at 11.06 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on local buying by trade interests and covering but the enquiry was very limited owing to holiday abroad while subsequent movements were narrow and unimportant.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.07 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 13.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (11.32/11.30) —
July (11.02/11.01) 11.06
October (10.39/10.36) —

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 13.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.12) closed
American July (5.94) closed
Egyptian May (8.76) closed
Egyptian July (8.60) closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 13.

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved around Rs. 201-4 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 201-4 with New York futures 3 points up.

U. S. COTTON ACREAGE

A cable received here states that the average replied from 240 Southern merchants indicate acreage around 31,600,000. Farmers are generally willing to co-operate with Government in the Soil Conservation plan. Drought in the West and continued rains in the East have been unfavourable to the crop.

C. P. COTTON CROP FALLS BELOW NORMAL

NAGPUR: April 12.

The cotton crop was well below the normal during the revenue year 1934-'35, owing to persistent and excessive rainfall in August and September, coupled with a cold spell in January, states a resolution of the C.P. Government on the reports on the land revenue administration of Berar.

It appears, a disease called "chikta" prevalent in certain parts was also responsible for the damage. The outturn of cotton for the division was 8.2 annas and that of juar 11.5 annas. The wheat crop was also 11.5 annas on an average. But the ruling prices of cotton and juar which were 34 and 25 per cent. higher respectively than in the previous year, were a redeeming feature. This made up for the low outturn to a large extent. The area under cotton fell by only one per cent.

AMELIORATION MEASURES.

Remission and suspension of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 40 and 4.78 lakhs respectively were granted. Other ameliorative measures were also in operation in some districts. Out of Rs. 16.55 lakhs of arrears and Rs. 99.39 lakhs of current demand due for collection, Rs. 12.92 and Rs. 86.99 lakhs respectively were collected. Coercion had to be used for the recovery of 5.8 per cent. of the dues.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 13.

Previous closing	4.94 1/8
To-day's opening	4.94 1/8
To-day's closing	4.94 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 13.

Previous closing	4.94 3/16
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

FRANC RATE

London, April 13.

Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS CLOSED.

Bombay, April 13.

All London and Liverpool markets were closed to-day.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 13.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/14, 50/13 and 50/15. The market was very quiet but steady with little business materialising owing to holidays abroad Prices closed steady at Rs. 50/13, 50/12 and 50/14.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/9 and 34/12/9. Trading was quiet and featureless owing to the closure of foreign markets but prices kept fairly a steady tone. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/9 and 34/12/9.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, April 13.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 9
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 6 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 6 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 13.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 69 3/4) dol 70 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 7/8) dol 38 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 72 3/8) dol 72
U S Steel Preference (dol 130 7/8) dol 132 3/4

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 13.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.96 3/8. Prices kept steady but there was nothing important doing in the absence of any particular interest from outside.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM

New York, April 9.

"Apart from the early irregularity and easiness, a generally steady to firm tone prevailed throughout the week. Profit-taking was in appearance for most of the days and it was well absorbed until the latter part of the week when heavy realising cancelled gains and offset selective buying. Despite signs of further industrial progress sentiment was somewhat mixed with pre-holiday evening-up of commitments and light foreign selling reported, and while cheerful developments in the American industry and trade and the calmer situation in Europe were daily encouraging features. Wall Street was watching very closely the French election campaign. The market finished weak and irregular with support reappearing on declines, but pre-holiday feeling was in evidence and business was quiet.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 13

The local forward market opened today at Rs. 201/8 for Broach J/A delivery. There was scattered long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 200/12. At this level there was scattered buying. Liverpool market was closed to-day. There was a limited turnover and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M	198	0	0
Broach J/A	200	12	0
Oomra May	184	0	0
Oomra July	183	8	0
Bengal May	154	4	0
Bengal July	151	8	0

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, April 13

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnut May—			
Opening	40	5	0
Highest	40	5	9
Lowest	40	2	6
Closing	40	3	6
Castorseed May—			
Opening	7	1	4½
Highest	7	1	6
Lowest	7	0	6
Closing	7	0	6
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	20	6	0
Highest	20	10	3
Lowest	20	6	0
Closing	20	10	0

LINSEED FIRM BUT WHEAT QUIET

Bombay, April 13

The local Linseed market ruled firm to-day on active buying but wheat was easy under scattered liquidation and absence of demand.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	7	6	0
Linseed September	7	9	6
Wheat May	4	6	0
Wheat September	4	7	9

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (12-8 p.m.)	11.03
New York July lowest	10.99—04
Liverpool highest	5.97+02
Liverpool lowest	5.93—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Continue bullish. Market very steady absorbing heavy Liverpool selling. Doubt loan cotton moves in quantity prior twentieth. No indication pool selling.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 13

The local gold market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. The silver market was active with active business as a result of negotiations between U. S. A. and China. The market opened at Rs. 50/14 but later on prices declined to Rs. 50/11. The undertone of the market was good.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	50	13	6
1st settlement	50	12	0
2nd settlement	50	12	6
Ready gold	34	13	0
1st settlement	34	13	0
2nd settlement	34	12	0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 11

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, April 11

May	45.50+30
July	46.10+70
September	46.14+74

Sugar Market Report

Bombay, April 10.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. Ready prices for Java Sugar advanced by about an anna per cwt. during the week under review while March to July shipment prices on the whole fluctuated within very narrow limits of about 1/4 to 1/2 anna per cwt. Aug-Sept. shipment prices were practically unchanged. Deshi Sugar prices were also nearly unchanged. The highest and lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java/Ready Rs. 13/9/6 and 13/8/6
March Rs. 4/3 and 4/2/9
April/May Rs. 4/3/9 and 4/3/6
June/July Rs. 4/4/3 and 4/3/9
Aug/Sept. Rs. 4/4/6 and 4/4/6
Deshi Sugars Rs. 12/13 to 13/7 and 12/12/6 to 13/6/6.

Java market was reported steady with 'Niyas' limits unchanged. Stocks of sugar in Java on 1st March 1936 were estimated at 1,020,477 tons as against 17,48,139 tons at the same time during 1935.

Arrivals:—There was no arrival during the week. Receipts of Deshi Sugar in Bombay during the week estimated at about 18,000 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,50,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 4/3/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April/May Rs. 4/3/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June/July Rs. 4/4/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug/Sept. Rs. 4/4/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Britania:—
Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.
British Refined:—
Ready Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
African:—
Ready Rs. 13/4/6
Deshi Sugars:—
Ready Rs. 12/12/6 to 13/6/6.
Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Spot Position Strong

The cotton position in America continues uncertain, and markets in Liverpool have ruled slow and uninteresting. The political situation abroad is considered better, but definite news from the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations is being anxiously awaited.—M.G.C."

Confusion persists regarding compensation payments to farmers under the new United States Farm Act. Washington has proposed 5 cents a pound on the average yield per acre, but farmers are pressing for 6 cents. Meanwhile planting is under way without the exact position being known. Weather cables report that it is too dry in the west, but otherwise conditions are satisfactory.

Operators generally are looking for an increase in acreage—many put this figure between 33,000,000 and 34,000,000 acres. An average yield on this figure indicates a crop between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 bales, with the possibility of another million bales being added under the Smith Bill.

Pool holdings now total 1,073,000 bales, also 4,600,000 in 12c. Loan; the domestic stock is 9,250,000, including 5,000,000 bales of Government spot cotton and 1,400,000 bales with the mills. This leaves less than 3,000,000 bales of free cotton. Last year's export and domestic consumption, from this date until the end of the season exceeded this figure by more than a quarter of a million bales. It is therefore obvious that the Government must release cotton or consumption will fall behind last year's figure. It is estimated that 500,000 bales of the better grades will be needed.

The spot position in Liverpool is strong. Merchants are finding great difficulty in securing supplies, particularly of the better grades. Trade calling has been fairly heavy, and with hedging of outsiders in new crop positions nears have appreciated further in relation to distants. I think this tendency will continue.

Egyptian markets have been featureless. Uppers have encountered some liquidation on straddle with American at around 130 points. Leaving out the prospect of further war scares, I am still inclined to favour sales on all advances."

NEW YORK COTTON

Strength Of Nears

New York, Mar. 18.

Spinners who are having price fixing to do and merchants with short commitments to cover in March are placed distinctly on the defensive by the Pool's announcement that it will sell none of its long contracts in that month except on bids above the previous closing price. The resultant strength of the March position has induced some trade buying for May and July, but this is outweighted by the sale of hedges against purchases of actual cotton released by the Pool. New crop months are under pressure from considerable domestic and Far Eastern hedge selling, with the latter believed to be against "outside" growths.—M.G.C."

Trading is greatly restricted by the failure of the Government to announce any plans for disposing of loan cottons and the uncertainty of the effectiveness of the new Farm Law in restricting production. The Pool is estimated to have upwards of 75,000 bales of March futures to liquidate before the expiration of that option. It is believed this will be accomplished at gradually rising prices, but the prevailing view is that no basis exists for an early sustained advance in May and the months beyond. Consequently the majority are suggesting the advisability of selling these on all technical upward readjustments.

Reports continue to indicate a substantial increase in acreage, which is considered to militate against the new crop months. Meantime sales of grey goods, which are sharply below production and are weakening the price structure, foreshadow limited domestic fixation of May and July. Unwanted rains in the east and continued dryness in the west is attracting little attention on account of the time element. There is more disposition to trade in new than in old crop months because the latter are dominated by the Pool."

'Victorious Advance' Continues

(Continued from Page 1.)

to the North of Negelli on the Southern Front.

Fierce action compelled the enemy to retire with considerable losses. The Italian casualties were 46 killed or wounded.—Reuter

Aerial Bombardment Of Abyssinian Village

ADDIS ABABA, April 13.

Nine aeroplanes from the east appeared over the capital this morning and flew off again after reconnoitring.

It is reported the Italian aeroplanes heavily bombarded village Warrallu on Imperial Road. 40 miles south of Dessie.

It is believed several were killed. Ras Nasibou, the Abyssinian commander from Ogaden reports that the Italian 'planes again bombed Sasabaneh on Friday.—CAPITAL DESERTED.

Following the reconnoitring flight an Italian bomber from the west flew over Addis Ababa at a great height. The air raid alarm was given and the majority of the population fled from the Capital most speedily.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW DEFERS DECISION

(Continued from page 1.)

He appealed to the speakers to be brief.

The debate would be conducted in Hindi, but a few speakers who could not speak Hindi would address in English, and they should not be disturbed by cries for "speech in Hindi."

Mr. T. Prakasam said that the Congress was pledged to independence and the rejection of constitution. Therefore, the question of acceptance of office did not arise in the ordinary accepted sense.

"All we want is that our enemies, should not occupy places of vantage to direct rifle fire into our bosom, when we are engaged in our work in the country."

He supported the resolution, and said that office acceptance would help them to establish Congress committees in seven lakhs of villages where the villagers had been terrorised.

Sardar Sardul Singh moved Mrs. Kamaladevi's amendment and opposed postponement of final decision in the matter. He asked for an immediate decision against acceptance.

Mr. Sampurnanand moved an amendment wanting the Congress to follow the wrecking policy. He urged that to accept offices would result in demoralisaton and mischief.

About seventeen speakers participated in the debate.

Amendments were also moved by Seth Govind Das urging decision before the general elections, while a Bengal member moved an amendment bringing in the communal award and suggesting complete rejection of the Act.—A. P. Special.

CONGRESS DELEGATES

Largest Number From Bihar

LUCKNOW, (Congress Camp), April 13.

Latest number of delegates to Congress on the Register totals 8,55. The largest number is from Bihar, 158, United Provinces 100, Tamilnad 93, Bengal 83, Andhra 81, Mahakoshal 51, Gujerat 47, Maharastra 44, Karnatak 38, North West Frontier 23, Bombay 21, Punjab 16, Utkal 14, Delhi 13, Nagpur 12, Kerala 10, Burma 10, Assam 10, Ajmer 9, and Sind 9.

Besides the above number of delegates, there were also 2 foreign delegates.—United Press Special.

CONGRESS AND MASSES

Programme To Be Incorporated In Manifesto

Congress Camp, April 13. LUCKNOW.

The Associated Press lobby correspondent at Moti Nagar states that as result of eight hours conversation to-day, the Working Committee has had the benefit of hearing all points of view as regards the measures to be taken to afford relief to the masses in general and to agriculturists in particular.

A resolution dealing with the subject is expected to be ready by to-morrow morning for submission to the Subjects Committee. This resolution, while indicating the lines on which relief to the masses might be given, will seek the opinion of Provincial Congress Committees so that the question might be discussed in greater detail at the meeting of the A.I.C.C. to be convened prior to the elections and included in the manifesto to be placed before the electorates as being the policy of the Congress which the Congress members of the Legislature will be asked to pursue and impress on the Government.—A. P.

R. C. HOPES TO BALANCE BUDGET

(CONGRESS CAMP), LUCKNOW, April 13.

The Reception Committee collections yesterday by sale of tickets totalled Rs. 25,000. As the open session is likely to continue till April 15, the Reception Committee hopes to balance the budget from the collections at the gates.

Since Mahatmaji's appeal yesterday, visitors to Exhibition have also increased.—United Press Special.

Strength Of Congress Delegates

(CONGRESS CAMP), LUCKNOW, April 13.

The total number of delegates attending the Congress comes so far to 7.00. It is expected to increase by another fifty to-day.—United Press.

RE-OPENING AWARD ISSUE

LUCKNOW, (Congress Camp), April 13.

The Bengal delegates met together last night after the Congress session was adjourned in the Bengal delegates' camp to decide ways and means of opening the issue of the Communal Award at the open session of the Congress to-day.

After about a couple of hours discussion, it was eventually decided to table an amendment to the official resolution on the Government of India Act urging the Congress to reiterate its rejection of the new constitution along with the Communal Award

It is understood that on behalf of the Bengal delegates an amendment to this effect was handed over to the Congress President last night.

The Bengal delegates are also understood to be canvassing support for their amendment from among the delegates from the Punjab and Sind. Besides these provinces, it is expected that the Congress Socialists will support the amendemnt "en bloc."

Pandit Malaviya who is present here is expected to give the supporters of this move a helpful lead.—United Press Special.

T. U. C. GREETINGS TO CONGRESS

LUCKNOW, (Congress Camp), April 12.

After the Presidential address by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the open session of the Congress was over and Acharya Kripalani had mentioned the messages received by the Congress, Miss Manben Kara addressed the session offering greetings to the Congress on behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress.—United Press Special.

Baroda Prajamandal Session

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail.)

The forthcoming session of the Baroda State Prajamandal will be held at Kathor on May 5. The choice for the presidentship of the session has fallen on Dr Sumant Mehta, who is recommended by majority of district prajamandals and in all probability he will be elected for the presidentship.

Mr. Thakore, Dewan of Cambay, had been to the headquarters of the Indian Government. It is understood his visit was regarding the port problem.

Mr. Mota Parekh has been elected as president of Madresa Anjumen Islam at Kathor.

Miss Bhikoo Batliwala will leave Bombay for the Continent on 15th inst.

Communal Representation Must Go

INDIAN CHRISTIANS' DEMAND FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

MADRAS, April 13.

"My own view is that, it is goodwill more than political machinery which builds up a nation, and despite many defects in the new constitution, given goodwill and mutual trust, there is scope within the framework for the building up of the inner strength of the nation and creating conditions necessary for the attainment by India of her full political stature," declared Mr. S. E. Ranganandhan, ex-Service Chancellor of the Annamalai University, presiding at the Conference of Representatives of South Indian Christians, which commenced its two-day session at Madras to-day.

The president pointed out that this was the first occasion that a provincial conference of Indian Christians had been convened to decide their attitude towards political changes and what part they had to play in the constitutional development of the future. He stressed the need for Indian Christians to unite and organise themselves in order to safeguard their special interests as a community and take a more active part in public affairs than hitherto. He further stressed the urgency for the formation of a strong provincial organisation of Indian Christians for the above purpose.

Concluding he said: "We are in the midst of a great struggle for freedom and unity, for freedom even more than unity. But the freedom we gain will, to a large extent, depend upon the measure of unity we are able to achieve among ourselves—not so much political unity, which any system of federation may impose on us, but inward moral pursuit of common ends to the service of the country.

The draft resolutions, approved by the Committee include one affirming the Conference's belief in the necessity for India's attainment of Dominion Status for the rapid development of the nation in its political, economic and social spheres. The Conference feels strongly that the time has come for Indian Christians to take a more active part in the political and economic development of the country than hitherto.

While it does not desire to interfere with the liberty of individuals to choose their political affiliations it recommends that in view of the fact that economic and social welfare should form the main lines of advance in years immediately following, they should choose affiliations with movements and associations, whose policies will be directed towards the promotion of national solidarity by subordination of purely communal considerations to wider national interests, raising the economic status of the common man, and development and expansion of social services.

DEMAND FOR JOINT ELECTORATES.

The Conference is of opinion that communal representation is undesirable in the best interests of either the Indian Christians or the country at large and calls on the leaders of the community to take steps to get the Communal Award modified in the direction of "Joint Electorates" with reservation of seats.

The Conference feels that twofold injustice is involved in the provision of communal representation for Indian Christians in the Government of India Act, in that it has, in addition to depriving the community of the chances of general co-operation, reduced its strength and influence by giving it inadequate representation and by the proposed scheme of delimitation in Indian Chritian constituencies.

NEW FEDERAL ORGANISATION.

The most important resolution approved by the Committee to be placed before the Conference is one urging the formation of a Federal Organisation for Indian Christians in South India and Indian States thereof. The organisation is to be called the Indian Christian Federation of South India. Its main purposes are to educate and prepare the community for intelligent and efficient participation in national life, to watch the special interests of the community and to organise associations or leagues in various parts of the presidency and the South Indian States.

The Conference passed the draft resolution relating to Dominion Status, communal representation and formation of Indian Christian Federation of South India with headquarters in Madras.

Resolution opining that the interests of the country demanded that the new executives and legislatures should be captured by the progressive elements and utilised to the utmost. not only to promote measures of popular welfare but also to bring about speedy and liberal amendment of the Government of India Act itself was under discussion, when the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

The Conference passed a resolution authorising the President to send a message of cordial welcome to the new Viceroy when he lands in India.—A.P.

SWADESHI

(Continued From Page 6)

creates not only confusion but jealousy also.

A. I. S. A. And Swadeshi

To-day the All-India Spinners' Association is carrying on retrenchment in its staff. On account of insufficient sales it has to close down many shops. Instead of taking this step, if the A. I. S. A. can also take up the sales of Swadeshi articles excepting textiles, it can give a further lease of life to these shops and extend a helping hand to Swadeshi concerns. The small Swadeshi industries are suffering for want of market. They cannot organise themselves to create market facilities. There is already an organisation which is dealing in one particular article. So long it had sufficient work in that sphere only, but to-day when it feels that it cannot keep the hands of the workers engaged, it can take up this work without any detriment to the work already in hand. Being an established organisation the manufacturers will be glad to keep their articles for sale. Thus there will be immediately no need for further capital also. Instead of creating another machinery and spending money on organisation work, why not use the present ready-made organisation and start work immediately? I trust, both the A. I. S. A. authorities and the Working Committee will consider this humble suggestion and make a practical beginning to encourage Swadeshi industries.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1936

Congress Cabinet Wrestles With Economic Programme

'Landlordism Must Be Abolished'

Strong Opposition For Tandon's Scheme

Can Agricultural Indebtedness Be Wiped Out?

(CONGRESS CAMP)

LUCKNOW, April 13.

The Working Committee of the Congress devoted the whole of this morning sitting in considering the economic programme which the Congress should place before the country.

It is understood that while the Committee feels the need for chalking out an economic programme which will be calculated to improve the lot of the toiling masses, there are some items in the scheme drawn up by Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, which forms the basis of discussions at the Committee with regard to which sharp difference of opinion has manifested itself.

TANDON'S SCHEME.

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon's draft scheme, it is understood, consists of such items as (A) Abolition of Landlordism, (B) Wiping out of Agricultural Indebtedness (C) Reduction of Agricultural Rent by 50 per cent (D) Abolition of illegal practices bordering on serfdom.

ABOLITION OF LANDLORDS

With regard to the item of abolition of landlordism, some members are understood to have taken the objection that its acceptance would antagonise a large number of petty landlords who have so long been of considerable help directly and indirectly in furtherance of national movement. If this item in the programme is accepted, then Congress will have to fight on two fronts—Government as well as all landlords, big and small. These members of the Committee are reported to have suggested that instead of going in for abolition of landlordism as suggested, the Congress should emphasise that there should be improvement of land tenure system. In that way, they felt much of the evil of landlordism may be remedied without, at the same time, antagonising a considerable section among the landlords who had uptil now rendered much help to the national cause.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

With regard to the second item of wiping out of agricultural indebtedness again, it is understood objection has been taken that such decision would seriously affect rural credit system which in spite of the hardship caused by reason of usurious practices must be deemed to have done some good to the peasants and agriculturists. The suggestion that is made by these members, it is understood, is that instead of wiping out agricultural loans altogether Congress should proceed as not to drive out the rural credit system altogether.

With regard to the item of suggesting reduction of agricultural rent by fifty per cent the consensus of opinion is understood to have been in favour of reduction without fixing it definitely at fifty per cent.

ILLEGAL PRACTICES.

So far as the illegal practices of bordering on serfdom under which peasants and agricultural labourers have to work, Committee unanimously approved of their total abolition.

The Committee is further reported to have approved of the demand of the peasants and agriculturists to organise themselves under the Unions and also to have them recognised by landlords.

The Committee dispersed at 12 noon without adopting any final resolution on the subject.—United Press Special.

NO DECISION YET

Tussle Over Economic Programme

LUCKNOW.

(Congress Camp), April 13.

The Congress Working Committee which re-assembled this afternoon at 3, dispersed at 5 p.m. again without coming to a final decision in regard to the economic programme, which the Congress should place before the Nation.

It is understood that the right wing leaders on the Working Committee are opposed to the proposal made in the draft scheme banning all forms of land-owning as well as wiping out all rural indebtedness.

This group is reported to have argued that miseries of peasantry

(Continued on Page 9.)

NOT A BED OF ROSES

Strain Of Presidential Position Tells On Jawahar's Health

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Congress Camp)
Lucknow, April 12.

The strenuous fight that Pt. Jawaharlal has been putting up with a view to resist what he thinks complete swing of Congress politics to the Right is evident from certain of his actions in the Subjects Committee. His gestures while speeches are being delivered for the Right and the way in which he nods—his nods disapproving certain arguments put forth-convinces one that he has not been having an easy time. It certainly has not been a bed of roses that he has been treading for the last few days specially when the majority of Congress members of the Working Committee are having diametrically opposite views to the one he holds on practically all important matters that have come up or will be coming before the Subjects Committee.

HIMALAYAN EFFORT

Though temporamentally incapable of hurting anyone Pt. Jawaharlal seems to be making a Himalayan effort not to wound anybody in whatever he might say. Excepting one or two he has been working with every member of Working Committee for the last so many years in the country's fight for freedom. They understand him and can never misunderstand anything that he might say. The intensity of feeling that he was compelled to differ from his older colleagues on the Working Committee has not only been telling on his health but on his temper also. Few would understand his present peculiar position of being the President of a body, the majority of whom do not agree with him.

The conflict within him, between heart and mind, has been so great that the last few days he is having anything but perfect health. The sisterly attention of Mrs. Jai Laxmi Pandit is mainly responsible for keeping up Pt. Jawaharlal's health. If not it would certainly have been worse. Hence his loss of temper, if it could be called as such, either yesterday when he shouted at Babu Mohanlal Saxena for not lifting his hand properly or to-day, when he asked Mr. Amritlal Seth to get down from the platform, as he attempted to speak on the amendment, notice of which he had not given previously, could easily be attributed not to his intolerance of certain elements in the Congress, as is sought to be made out, but the indirect result of the conflict within and without.

NEVER INTENDED TO HURT

Mr. Satyamurti had rallied round him certain A. I. C. C. members to protest at the earliest opportunity against the attitude of Pt. Jawaharlal. He wanted the President to be more gentlemanly to which Pt. Jawahar replied that

(Continued in Col. 6).

"POLITICALS MUST BE RELEASED"

Lucknow Conference Appoints Relief Committee

(Congress Camp)
LUCKNOW, April 12.

The Subjects Committee Pandal was packed this morning when the Session of the All India Political Conference commenced. Ex-political prisoners from all parts of the country, were present. On the dais were Rajen Babu, Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, who is Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Pandit Govind Ballab Pant, Doctor Satyapal and others.

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon welcomed the delegates and visitors present.

Babu Rajendra Prasad delivered his presidential address in the course of which he dwelt on the need for a standing organization whose duty it should be to constantly watch the interests of the political prisoners and carry on unceasing campaign for ameliorating their hard lot.

The following resolutions were passed:—

This Conference demands the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners and cancellation of all orders restricting the freedom of individuals on political grounds.

This Conference demands in particular the immediate release of Messrs. Ram Kissen and G. C. Kar on the ground of the alarming condition of their health.

RELEASE SUBHAS.

This Conference condemns the Government for having arrested Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose immediately on his return to India and demands his immediate and unconditional release, specially in view of the condition of his health.

This Conference condemns the treatment meted out by the Government to the political prisoners in the country and formulates the following as the minimum demands of the political prisoners:

This conference resolves to carry on a countrywide propaganda for securing those demands to the political prisoners and appeals to all public bodies and individuals to support them and to agitate for their release.

COMMITTEE SET UP.

This conference appoints a Committee to be called the "All India Political Prisoners Relief Committee" consisting of the following persons with powers to co-opt (1) to agitate for the realization of the aforesaid demands of the political prisoners; (2) to set up local and provincial Committees and (3) to take measures for relief to political prisoners.

The members of the committee include Babu Rajendra Prasad, Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, Dr. Hardikar and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

This Conference expresses its deep anxiety over the health of Messrs. Manjilal and Ram Singh who are on hunger-strike since 2nd January, 1936, and while protesting against the attempts of the Government to break their strike by forcible feeding, etc., demands that their demands should be immediately fulfilled.

This Conference expresses its deep obligation to Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee for his attempts to focuss public attention on the miserable plight of political prisoners by the heroic hunger strike, and calls upon the Government immediately to grant the demands of Mr. Chatterjee and thus obviate the repetition of a hunger-strike.

This Conference appeals to the Committee appointed by the President of the Indian National Congress to secure the demands of the political prisoners.—United Press Special.

CINEMA OWNER SENTENCED

Sequel To Defamation Of Railway Official In Complaint To Authorities

(From Our Correspondent)
BEAWAR April 8

The sensational case of defamation in which Babu Abdul Hakim the Deputy Station Master of Beawar was complainant, after a prolonged trial of nearly one year in which about 22 witnesses including Judges and Collectors were produced in support of the complaint, ended on the 4th instant in the conviction of the accused Brijniwasdas, the proprietor of the Royal Talkies, Beawar.

The facts of the case in brief are:—

The accused Brijniwasdas was detected as involved in certain illegal activities in respect to booking of certain films imported on contract from Bombay. It was alleged the accused with the help of the local booking clerk, in order to gain undue advantage from Railway Company as well as the Bombay Film Distributors, was obtaining night advantage of previous date, which was then strictly prohibited by the B.B. and C.I. Railway. The timely detection of these activities on the part of the accused by the complainant resulted in frustration of gains and advantages that caused great perturbation in the accused's quarters, who unfortunately and unscrupulously became revengeful and made a false complaint against the Deputy Station Master to all the Railway Authorities, making serious charges against him of exacting free passes for cinema shows.

... **False Complaint**

The complaint being treated as false and frivolous the Railway Authorities allowed Mr. Abdul Hakim to proceed legally against the culprit, which resulted in the present complaint. The case was originally tried by the extra Assistant Commissioner Merwara, Beawar, but on a transfer application made by the accused the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara transferred it to the file of Munshi Kedar Nath, the Income Tax Officer and the First Class Magistrate Ajmer-Merwara with the result as mentioned above.

The prosecuting vakils were Messrs. Moti Parshad Mehra and Munshi Ghulam Husain Khan, Advocates of Beawar while the accused was defened by Choudhri Javandilal, Advocate of Ajmer.

Bridge Between Town And Village

Gandhiji On Swadeshi Exhibition

Those Who Do Not Buy Home Made Goods Have No Right To Talk Of Freedom

(From Our Correspondent).
LUCKNOW (Congress Camp),
April 12.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed today a mass meeting inside the Khadi Exhibition grounds. Word just passed when thousands collected to witness the Flag Hoisting ceremony that, Gandhiji was visiting the Exhibition so that the crowd swerved to the Exhibition ground and as the entry was on a four-anna ticket the Exhibition authorties were able to collect several thousands of rupees at the gate.

There was terrible rush and Gandhiji who arrived amidst cries of "Gandhi-ki-Jai" spent the first ten minutes persuading people to keep silent. He said what distressed him was that even after fifty years of Congress work, people in such a crowd could not control their tongue and kept on shouting. This reprimand had its effect and for the next half hour Gandhiji had a quiet hearing.

"SEE WITH MY EYES."

He said the Exhibition authorities had incurred a debt of a quarter of a lakh rupees and if 100,000 people visited the Exhibition once, or a quarter lakh four times, this debt could be wiped out. After all the Exhibition was a kind of "annual educational class" for in it even a girl of ten could learn how to make paper but though the Exhibition was annual, the Lucknowites might never get another chance in their life to witness it. He promised them if they went round the Exhibition and saw through his eyes and heard through his ears they would find the Exhibition most educative. No profiteering was allowed.

POTTER'S MIRACLE.

Taking examples at random, he mentioned that a potter made dishes and pots, which in their perfection compared with German products and in cheapness Japanese prices. These dishes which he thought might be worth six annas each were actually worth one pice each. That was nothing short of a miracle. There were Orissa people whose work in bones and in silver would extort from anyone worshipful admiration. Young people in Lucknow went into ecstasy when they found a woman dancing and singing. There was also spiritual ecstasy which people got in places of worship. Those who visited the Exhibition with that spiritual frame of mind would find enough to throw them into ecstasy.

He was sorry there was a feeling among some of his countrymen that anything that came from abroad was good. He himself had that feeling at one time and had now cured it. Poet Iqbal had in a poem of his sung of the greatness of the Motherland which contained everything that human needs required. A Vaid had told the Mahatma that India contained grasses of a quality which cured all diseases.

BRIDGE BETWEEN TOWN AND VILLAGE.

Continuing Mahatmaji said that those, who bought goods in the Lucknow Bazar, only helped richer people and middle men but those who would buy goods in the Exhibition would benefit the villagers, who produced the goods exhibited. This Exhibition was a direct bridge between the towns and village people. He had hoped at one time to show an exhibition of goods in miniature form. Those persons who had come from all parts of India to exhibit goods also needed buyers. Let people buy generously so that these salesmen might carry a good word for Lucknow. He did not urge them to buy goods they did not need but claimed that the Exhibition provided for every aspect of needs and many could buy their requirements for a year. He said the goods in the Exhibition had been most carefully scrutinized and no profiteering was allowed and declared that those who did not patronise goods of their country had no right to call themselves Congressmen or talk of freedom. (Cheers).

Gandhiji, rose amidst shouts of "Mahatma-ki-Jai" and with folded hands took their leave.

(Continued from Col. 3).

he refused to be called a gentleman as he was not one.

Mr. Satyamurthi retorted "But we are gentlemen"

Pt. Jawaharlal, however calmed down immediately and expressed regret, if he had hurt anyone's feelings although he never meant such a thing.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

DONAVAN, CARRYING OUT, WADE'S ORDERS, ARRIVES AT LONDON TOWER----
DONAVAN, FROM SCOTLAND YARD--IS LIEUTENANT HALLOWELL AWAKE?
HE'S OFFICER OF THE GUARD, SIR!--COME THIS WAY!
LOOK!
LIEUTENANT HALLOWELL IS THE LAST ONE!
THEY'RE HEADING TOWARD TRAITOR'S GATE!-- HALT!
GUARDS, OUT! STOP THEM!
3-20
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LYMAN ANDERSON 3-20

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